

WORLD'S WOMEN GATHERING FOR 7TH BIG PARLEY

Delegates From 42 Nations Attracted to International Council

REIGN OF PEACE IS LOFTY OBJECTIVE

Leaders Deny Allegations They Are Meeting to Promote League of Nations

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Thousands of miles have been traveled and the difficulties of a strange country with its different language and customs have been braved by 250 women from 42 countries in their desire for service to an ideal. That ideal is "to conquer the world through the spirit of love," as the Marchioness of Aberdeen said in her call, as president, for the seventh quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women.

To establish the Golden Rule among women of all races, all nations and all creeds that they may work in their different means and by their different methods for the great common cause of unifying all peoples, is the result which the delegates would attain. In the groups of women surrounding the registration table or talking busily in the halls of the Washington Auditorium may be seen the colorful representatives of southern Europe whose graceful gestures suggest the fan and mantilla.

Varied Groups Mingle

The rapid speech of the Latin-American woman is mingled with the guttural consonants of Scandinavia and Central Europe. Women from the new republics along the Russian border shake hands with women from the Orient. Canadian and New Zealand women are greeting each other and Icelandic and English women may be seen with women from Greece and the Balkans.

Thirty-six million members of this "federation of organizations" are represented by the delegates who are meeting in order to formulate policies upon which the executive board will act in closed session Wednesday morning. The first public meeting was scheduled for Monday evening, following a drive around Washington and a reception at the home of Mrs. John B. Henderson, and on Wednesday afternoon, the first general meeting is to take place. Through their own national councils the women already have begun the linking of peoples for world peace, but in their deliberations a convention they will face political questions of how they may act specifically to gain world peace without abandoning national guarantees of defense. Strikingly international disarmament, when such a step seems advisable, extension of the League of Nations to include those countries which are not members, support for the World Court, furtherance of European reconstruction projects, a careful study of the problems of minorities, a survey of the work of the international labor-office, are some of the proposals which the women are considering.

Eyes of Public on Parley

What they decide will be watched, not only by the hundreds or more national organizations which are included in each national branch of the International Council, but probably more rigorously than ever before the deliberations of the convention are being scrutinized by the general public. From half a dozen women who are members of patriotic organizations in the United States have come open letters, addressed to Lady Aberdeen or to Mrs. Philip Norval Moore, president of the United States Council.

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

STATE NOW ALLOWS TIPPING

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20 (Special Correspondence).—No longer is tipping against the law in Tennessee. The Sixty-Fourth General Assembly has repealed the anti-tipping statute.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1925	
General	
Riflemen Enter French Zone	1
British to Offer New Arms Proposal	1
United States in Court Is Urged on	1
Mr. Kellogg	1
Journalists at Columbia, Mo.	1
World News in Brief	1
Directorate Suppressing Nationalism in Catalonia	1
Court Holds State Tax on Foreign Countries Invalid	1
Increased Telephone Rates Opposed	1
Franchise Tax Returns Asked	1
Boston's Music Week Opens	1
Financial	
Good Buying in Rail Issues	10
New York Stock Market	10
New York Bond Market	10
Boston Stock Market	10
Footwear and Leather Dull	10
Sentiment in Steel Trade Improves	10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	11
New York Curb Weekly Range	11
Sports	
Lawn Tennis Daily	12
Van Orman Wins Balloon Test	12
Yale Crew Wins Again	12
Baseball Results	12
Features	
The Sundial	2
Radio	2
Art News and Comment	2
Educational	2
The House Forum	2
Workshop	2
Sunset Stories	2
Editorials	2
Letters to the Editor	2
The Day of the Mop in Camp	2
The Week in Moscow	2

Silk Tax Proposals Opposed in England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, May 4

OPPOSITION to the Government silk taxation proposals is growing. Even such a strong conservative organ as the Observer demands exemption for artificial silk, while The Times today says "the proposal to include artificial silk may be dropped altogether." This, however, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is premature, as Government consultations with the trade have just begun and informed circles expect only much smaller adjustments.

INTERSTATE TAX FOUND INVALID

Court Holds Massachusetts Levy on Foreign Corporations Illegal

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Massachusetts' tax upon foreign corporations doing an exclusively interstate business within the Commonwealth was declared invalid today by the Supreme Court.

The decision was in two cases brought by the Alpha Portland Cement Company of New Jersey, which maintained offices in Boston through which sales were negotiated in the New England States, and through which deliveries were made. It contended that its business was strictly interstate and that a state tax was contrary to the federal constitution. The court of Massachusetts held that the corporation was subject to the state tax.

Effect Far-Reaching

The Cement Manufacturers Protective Association, formed by manufacturers of Portland cement in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia (similar to associations existing in other sections of the country) sought to set aside an injunction issued by the Federal District Court, New York City, restraining it from continuing its trade practices. According to the Government this case presented a typical trade association, the modern day method favored by some big business, adopted to circumvent the beneficent purposes of the federal anti-trust laws. Hundreds of corporations, it declared, belong to associations engaging in practices similar to those which the lower court had condemned among the cement manufacturers.

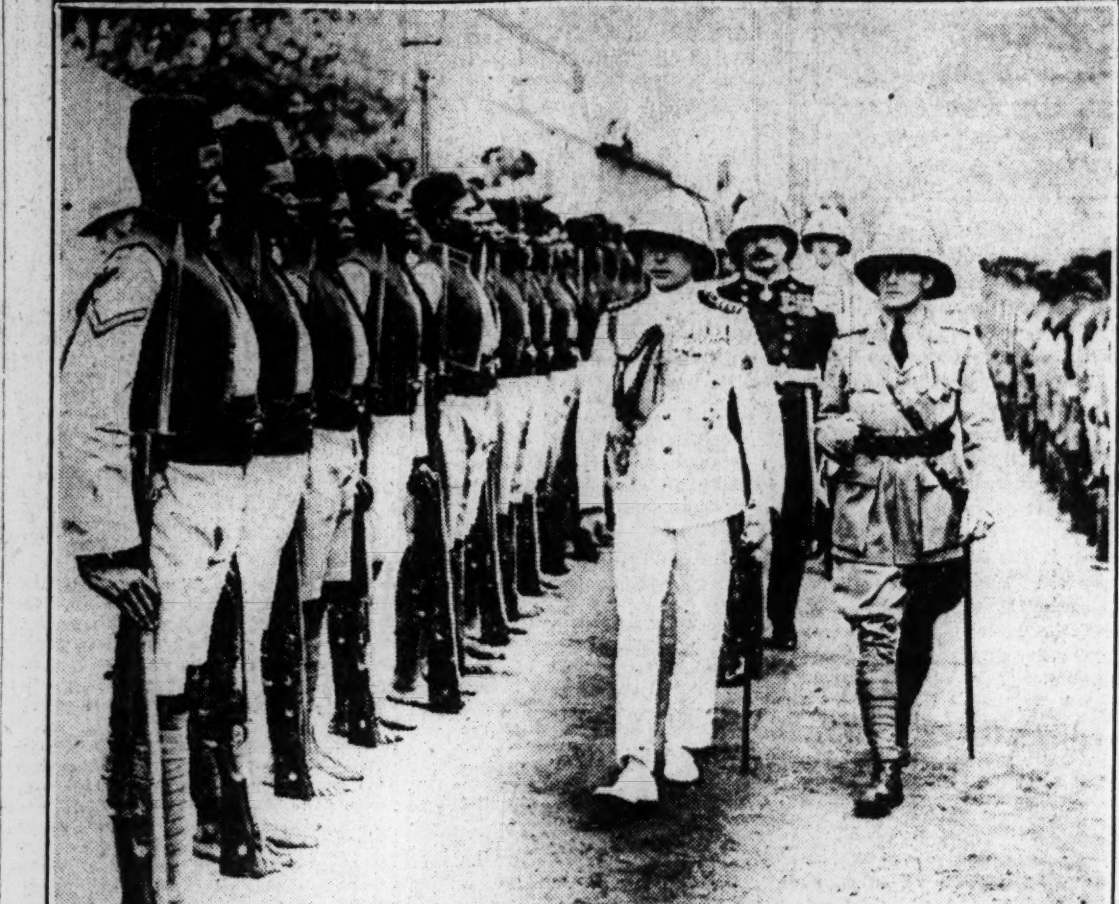
Emphasizing that the controversy presented was far reaching in its consequences, John W. Davis, appearing as counsel for the cement manufacturers, declared that his association be found unlawful no trade association circulating information among its members could possibly survive. Purposes Explained The association asserted that its object was to give members accurate information to enable them to guard against misrepresentation, deception and imposition, each member conducting his business independently in every respect. The work of the association which the court found objectionable was the gathering and distribution of reports relating to credits, covering the financial responsibility of dealers in cement and contracts engaged in cement work, as reflected by the promptness with which they paid their bills; the volume of contracts made for the delivery of cement, to be used, the manufacturers claimed, in guarding against spurious contracts and against transactions involving misrepresentation, freight rates, from the plants to various places where dealers are located, and statistical data covering production, shipments and stocks on hand of cement and of the clinker out of which cement is manufactured.

Summarizing his argument, Mr. Davis insisted that co-operation among those engaged in a common industry was a common law right, unlawful only when it results in restraint of interstate commerce, or operative activity in collecting and distributing trade information is not of itself illegal, he asserted, insisting that the Sherman act was not intended to compel secrecy among competitors or "place a benediction on ignorance."

Is Called Inter-State Body

The Government argued that Portland Cement Association, the national organization of cement manufacturers, was performing every legitimate and proper activity to promote the industry, and that the protective association among the eastern manufacturers had been organized for the purpose of unlawfully restraining interstate commerce. Its members were not competing, the Government declared, so far as prices and important trade practices were concerned, but its activities were all directed to keep off of the market all surplus supplies of cement with the object of absolutely controlling prices. The questions at issue were described by the Government as broadly similar to those in the Maple Flooring case, which was presented to the court at the same time, and the decision of the court in the American Columns & Lumber case, commonly known as the Hardwood case, in which the "open price competition" plan was challenged, was relied upon by the Government as sufficient to sustain the injunction which had been granted against the cement manufacturers.

Ambassador of the British Empire



THE PRINCE OF WALES. Heir to the British Throne, whose visit to South Africa has been a pronounced success, is here seen inspecting a Guard of Honor of the West African Frontier Force at Bathurst, Gambia Colony.

Prince of Wales Receives Splendid Tribute in Africa

Boers Acclaim Him as "Oons Prins"—Notable Display of Loyalty

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, May 4 (P).

The private dinner given the Prince of Wales in Parliament Building on Saturday night, not only was the occasion for a demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty, but is being hailed as a historic success, owing to the Prince's tact and diplomacy. Many Nationalist members of Parliament declared today it had brought a new era to South Africa.

Not the least contribution to the success of the function was the fact that the Prince of Wales delivered part of his speech in the vernacular, which stirred the assembly to tremendous enthusiasm. The Prince stood by the old Speaker's chair, which had been brought there especially for the occasion, and cordially shook hands with all the guests. The Speaker of the House, who presided at the dinner, in his address of welcome started the demonstration by declaring that the banquet, held in the presence of the future king of the British Commonwealth, was a triumph for the spirit of co-operation and optimism.

British "Wise Statesmanship"

Then, lightly reviewing the history of South Africa since the Boer War and "the wise statesmanship shown by Great Britain," he wished long life and prosperity to the guest of the evening. Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, supporting the toast and addressing the Prince, said: "You will be welcomed in the lonely plains of the Free State, on the high veldt of the Transvaal and in solitary villages with the same warmth as here." General Smuts, the former Premier, declared that the people loved the Prince's simplicity, his human way, his sincerity, and they saw no "sides" or "swank" about him. The people of South Africa had a deep attachment to him and the throne, he said.

Italy Opposes Austrian Union

Proposal to Unite With Germany Finds No Favor in Political Circles in Rome

By Special Cable

ROME, May 4.—While no undue preoccupation is felt in Italy on the remote possibility of a union between Austria and Germany, still the fact that this problem has been reopened just after the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, as well as the growing agitation of the Nationalist parties in both countries, such a campaign is causing some concern in Italy.

It is pointed out that Italy has always followed a liberal policy toward both Austria and Germany, particularly toward the former, giving manifold proofs of its friendship by helping Austria in its financial reconstruction. If, however, the problem of union should be seriously reopened, Italy could not remain indifferent, and would exert its utmost energy to prevent the conclusion of such a union under whatever form.

Driving License Revoked

The registrar of motor vehicles today suspended the license of William Sanderson of 336 Windsor Street, Cambridge, who was involved in a fatal accident. The registrar also suspended the registration and took away the plates of the car involved. Upon investigation it was found that this car had no brakes, one headlamp, no approved lamps, and no horn. In commenting on this case the registrar said that so far as he is concerned this man will never again have a license or registration.

INSTITUTE AIMS TO AID STUDENTS

Dr. Sills Says It Hopes to Do for Them What Politics Institute Does for Country

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 4 (P).

Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Institute of Modern Literature, the first centennial celebration of its character and scope ever held in the United States in an academic milieu, had been arranged as a means whereby Bowdoin College could do for the community and the students what the Institute of Modern Literature at Williamstown is doing for the whole country.

Danger of Extremes

One admitted danger in drafting a convention is that of going to extremes and forcing nonmanufacturing countries into manufacturing. This consideration renders particularly difficult the drafting of forbidden zones, into which, in the interest of world peace, arms could not be imported, or imported only under severe restrictions. The convention will replace the convention adopted at St. Germain in 1919, which the United States failed to ratify.

Benefit to Community

"We are trying to do here," continued President Sills, "something to be of as much benefit to the community as to the students themselves. We want to open the institute as wide as possible to the public. The institute is an educational experiment. That the round table discussions each morning are restricted to the student groups is, we feel, our best contribution to student interest."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

WORLD'S FORESTRY CONGRESS AMERICAN CHAIRMAN IS NAMED

Samuel T. Dana, Director of Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, to Arrange for Event to Be Held Under Auspices of Institute of Agriculture

AMHERST, Mass., May 4 (Special).—Samuel T. Dana, director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station here, has been appointed chairman of the committee on international relations in forestry of the Society of American Foresters, and in that capacity has been requested to act as the American representative of the organization committee.

Salary \$30,000 a Year

Mr. Jones said that he had held his position since 1919, and that his salary was \$30,000 a year, plus the usual fee for attendance at directors' meetings. He said that he started at \$21,000, a lower salary than his predecessor was receiving, and that his salary was increased twice, once to \$25,000 and then to the present figure. He said that his presidency of the Providence Company resulted in no additional salary. He had never any interest in any telephone company, he said, before he became counsel for the New England company.

After Some Discussion Mr. Jones Agreed to Furnish Mr. Sullivan With Letters and Any Other Documents Modifying the Original Contract Between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New England Company.

Mr. Sullivan said that prior to 1919 the telephone company issued bonds to \$5,000,000 of stock for companies which were described by the New England Company as being equipped with "impaired, outworn, and obsolete facilities," and asked Mr. Jones what he thought of their worth.

NEW CONVENTION TO BE OFFERED BY THE BRITISH

Conference for Control of Traffic in Arms Opens at Geneva

GENEVA, May 4 (P).—Reports that the British delegation would present a substitute convention at the International Conference for the Control of the Traffic in Arms, opening here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, were confirmed today by British spokesmen, who said that they probably also would offer other suggestions during the sessions, as will the American delegation. A draft convention prepared by a special committee is to be brought before the conference as the basis for its discussions.

Representatives of Arms Manufacturers Have Come to Geneva to Watch the Conference, which So Directly Affects Their Business. Other Potential Opponents of Some of the Proposed Regulations are the States that Insist that the "Sacred Right of Revolution" Must Be Protected.

This latter feeling is recognized as a difficult problem by the conference leaders, who fear that the conferment of the right to send arms into a country would give the great powers a dangerous measure of diplomatic pressure, enabling them to ensure victory in the revolutionary party they favored by furnishing it with an unlimited supply of arms. There is a tendency to emphasize the importance of this phase to Latin America and certain parts of Europe. Delicate Question Whether an attempt will be made to cast China into the so-called "forbidden zone," where the importation of arms is prohibited, is one of the questions before the delegates. This zone problem is one of the most delicate before the conference. Already both Persia and Abyssinia have protested to the council of the League of Nations, and the League has marshaled into the prohibited arms area and against any regulation making it impossible for them to obtain sufficient arms for their own needs. The Geneva conference does not aim directly at the reduction of armaments, it seeks to reduce the arms traffic to a minimum by subjecting it to Government control through a system of licenses. Another aim is to check illicit traffic. League statistics showing that vast quantities of arms have been exported from manufacturing countries or destinations, no record of which exists. Danger of Extremes One admitted danger in drafting a convention is that of going to extremes and forcing nonmanufacturing countries into manufacturing. This consideration renders particularly difficult the drafting of forbidden zones, into which, in the interest of world peace, arms could not be imported, or imported only under severe restrictions. The convention will replace the convention adopted at St. Germain in 1919, which the United States failed to ratify. In addition to the member states, the United States, Germany, Turkey and Egypt, which are non-members, will participate in the task. Latin America will be well represented. Special interest attaches to the attitude of the German delegation, as Germany under the Versailles Treaty is not permitted to export arms, and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Six-Year-Old Oil Well Yields Without Pump

Special Correspondence

Tulsa, Okla., April 30

ONE of the most remarkable oil wells in the history of the industry is the Marland Oil Company's No. 6 on the George H. Brett farm, two miles south of Ponca City. This well, which will be six years old on June 20, is still flowing. Ordinarily the gas pressure in a flowing well exhausts itself within a few months and it then is necessary to install pumping equipment.

The Brett well in its first year had an average output of 1,007 barrels a day or a total of 385,000 barrels of oil. At present it is flowing 117 barrels a day and is credited with a total output during its slightly less than six years of existence of approximately 750,000 barrels. The well is 3887 feet in depth and the oil is coming from the Wilcox sand formation. The oil is high in gasoline content.

TELEPHONE RATE RAISE OPPOSED

Corporation Counsel Questions President of Company on Ownership

Contractual relations between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and about 150 sublicensee telephone companies in various parts of New England were inquired into today at the State House by E. Mark Sullivan, Boston, corporation counsel, and chief counsel for the protesters, at the resumption of the hearings before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, on the petition of the New England company to be allowed to put into effect a general increase in rates.

That the New England company, and the aggregation of smaller companies, in which it owns varying amounts of stock, constitute a practical monopoly in New England, Mr. Sullivan aimed to show in the line of questions he put to Matt B. Jones, president of the petitioning company.

Mr. Sullivan sought to show that the New England company's relations to small companies in various parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island were much the same, if not identical, as the relationship between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with the 36 sublicensee companies. This, Mr. Jones denied positively.

Purchase Optional

Mr. Sullivan was informed by Mr. Jones, who was on cross-examination at the opening of the hearing of the protest against any increase in rates, that the New England company's stock investments in these small companies amounted to from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000. He denied that these smaller concerns were forced to buy their apparatus from the New England company. He said they could buy in the open market, but that they found it to their advantage to buy of his company.

Mr. Jones Admitted That These Smaller Concerns Would Have to Pay More for Fixtures if They Bought Direct from the Western Electric Telephone Company, the concern which admittedly sells the New England company all of its equipment.

It had been testified that the American Telephone & Telegraph, the parent company of the New England company, owns the controlling interest in the Western Electric. The fact that the New England company pays the parent company 4 1/2 per cent of its gross earnings yearly was placed in testimony before the petitioner's case was concluded two months ago. Attorney Sullivan, who is conducting the case of the protesters, which include 157 cities and towns in Massachusetts, said that the protesters would need at least a month to place their case before the department, as he had 15 or 16 witnesses to cross-examine and that he was not going to hurry.

Regular and permanent membership on the following permanent committees of the League of Nations was recommended: Economic and Financial Committee, Permanent Mandates Commission, Mixed Commission on Reduction of Armaments, Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, and Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children.

With Professor Hudson were: Charles H. Strong of New York City; Everett Colby of New Jersey; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen of Washington; Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington; Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis; Theobald Math in of Baltimore; Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle of New York City; Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrahams of Washington; Charles C. Bauer of New York City and William B. Hale, Chicago.

CABINET RESULT SURPRISES SERBS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, May 4.—General surprise is expressed that the national Pashitch-Prbitchevitch bloc has remained with small changes in its personnel. Political circles comment on the fact that Mr. Prbitchevitch, in spite of difficulties, has succeeded in maintaining himself in the government and that the negotiations with the Raditchists will last longer. All agree that the present movement is temporary.

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTER

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 4.—Simeon Radoff, Bulgarian Minister to Turkey, has been appointed Minister to the United States, to succeed Prof. Stephan Panaretov, who recently resigned.

BULGARIANS ISSUE DENIAL

BERLIN, May 4.—The Bulgarian Legation here yesterday denied that there have been any further unrest or criminal attempts in Bulgaria.

U. S. IN COURT IS URGED ON MR. KELLOGG

League of Nations Non-Partisan Association Asks Action

HARDING-COOLIDGE EFFORTS PRAISED

Prof. Hudson Favors Registration of All Treaties With Secretariat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Pleas for American adherence to a Permanent World Court of Justice, registration of treaties with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, permanent membership on certain league committees, American ratification of important draft treaties and participation in the efforts to outlaw war, have been made to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, by representatives of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

The recommendations were presented by Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard University, who explained that the Non-Partisan Association is organized "for the purpose of an independent, nonpartisan cultivation of such a public opinion as will induce the present Administration, or if not this, the next one, to enter the League of Nations on such terms as to such Administration may seem wise, provided only that they be consistent with our Constitution and consonant with the dignity and honor, the moral responsibility and power of our republic."

"Inevitable, Eventually"

He declared that the association will continue its work until its end has been realized in the belief that it is "inevitable" that the United States will eventually take the place in the organized world, organized for the maintenance of peace and for the ordering of the common life of the people of the world.

Professor Hudson welcomed the measures which Presidents Harding and Coolidge have taken to co-operate with other nations through the machinery of the League of Nations. In his plea for American adherence to the World Court, Professor Hudson said: "In time its work should rejuvenate our existing international law, and this association deems it inevitable that, in line with a policy which has been pursued by our Government for a generation, the United States will give its support to maintaining this established court."

"Protection against secret treaties was one of the points made by Professor Hudson in urging that the United States communicate all American treaties to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. He pointed out that 55 member states of the League, together with Germany and Ecuador, non-members, now register their treaties and continued:

"A Treaty Made by the United States with any one of these 57 states will now be registered and published in the Treaty Series."

"All Should Be Published"

"The 850 treaties which have been registered and published during the last five years include many to which the United States is a party. We can see no reason why all American treaties should be registered, including those which are made with states like Mexico and Turkey which do not register now. This would not require any legislation by Congress. It would have the advantage of causing them to be published in the Treaty Series, which is the only general compendium of the world's treaty law and the 31 volumes of which are now in common use among lawyers throughout the world."

Regular and permanent membership on the following permanent committees of the League of Nations was recommended: Economic and Financial Committee, Permanent Mandates Commission, Mixed Commission on Reduction of Armaments, Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, and Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children.

With Professor Hudson were: Charles H. Strong of New York City; Everett Colby of New Jersey; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen of Washington; Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington; Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis; Theobald Math in of Baltimore; Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle of New York City; Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrahams of Washington; Charles C. Bauer of New York City and William B. Hale, Chicago.

CABINET RESULT SURPRISES SERBS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, May 4.—General surprise is expressed that the national Pashitch-Prbitchevitch bloc has remained with small changes in its personnel. Political circles comment on the fact that Mr. Prbitchevitch, in spite of difficulties, has succeeded in maintaining himself in the government and that the negotiations with the Raditchists will last longer. All agree that the present movement is temporary.

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTER

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 4.—Simeon Radoff, Bulgarian Minister to Turkey, has been appointed Minister to the United States, to succeed Prof. Stephan Panaretov, who recently resigned.

BULGARIANS ISSUE DENIAL

BERLIN, May 4.—The Bulgarian Legation here yesterday denied that there have been any further unrest or criminal attempts in Bulgaria.



C. R. DAS URGES  
NON-VIOLENCEBengal Provincial Confer-  
ence Conspicuous for Its  
Lack of Enthusiasm

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, May 4.—The annual session of the Bengal Provincial Conference which this year is held at Faridpur bids fair to present a great contrast to last year's notorious gathering at Serajpore. The opening on Saturday afternoon was conspicuous for the lack of enthusiasm, despite the spectacular attraction of Mahatma Gandhi's presence, while C. R. Das received no thunderous ovation as before.

Prior to going to Faridpur, Mr. Das issued to the press an authorized English version of his presidential address, which mainly followed the lines of the manifesto made after the defeat of the Bengal Ministry. In this address, Mr. Das asks the Swarajists definitely to refuse the policy of gaining Swaraj by violence, regarding it as not in keeping with the historical traditions of India. He points out to his countrymen the advantages of being partners in a great commonwealth of nations, such as the British Empire, and asks Indian politicians to give the fullest assurance of their loyalty to the Government in suppressing revolutionaries in return for the release of those interned, and some real measure of responsibility promised Swaraj in the near future.

**Civil Disobedience Favored**  
If the Government refused, he advocated the preparation of civil disobedience, insisting on the need of fighting clean as well as fighting hard. The message had a varied reception. The Statesman finds it disappointing and inconsistent and no advance on previous declarations. The Englishman says that the statement cannot be divorced from the past. It is the first time that Mr. Das has addressed unpalatable sentiments relative to a confession of failure to a large audience of his Indian fellow-countrymen. The result is seen in the visible lack of enthusiasm at the opening at Faridpur.

The Liberal Party, through Sir

Surendra Nath Banerjee, has issued a counterblast, recommending caution to all Liberals prior to accepting Swarajist assurances. Mr. Das's efforts to pass resolutions in the conference condemning Anarchist activities is meeting with strenuous opposition. Opponents are expected to come forward with their views at the open conference this afternoon. A large number of anonymous leaflets were distributed during the conference freely advocating revolutionary methods.

**Large Crowds Greet Gandhi**  
Mr. Gandhi, passing through Calcutta on his way to attend the conference, was greeted by a large crowd. In the evening, for the first time since his release from imprisonment, he addressed a large Calcutta audience of 8000 people. He reiterated his faith in "Khadgar" and claimed that spinning was the only effective supplementary industry to agriculture for a country 1900 miles long, 1500 miles broad, and scattered over 700,000 villages.

He said that Hindu-Muslim unity was essential, preliminary to Swaraj. He added that he had only made a passing mention of this problem because he felt he had failed in dealing with it. In a striking passage, he said that Swaraj would be a curse if accompanied by the freedom of the untouchables. "You will go down to perdition if you do not get rid of untouchability maintained in the name of religion," he declared.

INSTITUTE AIMS  
TO AID STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)  
and service. No faculty members will attend the round tables.

"We want the students to ask questions and you know they will not ask questions as freely if there are professors present. We feel that we have been very fortunate and the students, we believe, will find best what they seek of inspiration and advice if they can meet the successive lecturers alone after each lecture. It is not often that such a group can be brought together in a small college for such an intensive and inspiring program. Longfellow pleaded at his commencement in 1824, for the cherishing of creative effort, for the development of an American poetry and literature."

**Cultural Benefit**  
The general cultural benefit of the institute is obvious whether the students are interested in writing as a career for themselves or not, and I believe at present our colleges are turning out students more skillful at critical than at creative writing. I hope for a new particularly suitable critical writing among college men. I believe we are on the verge of a literary renaissance and, to my mind, this institute of modern literature is a definite step taken by the college to assist in hastening the day.

"Student interest is very keen, the whole thing is voluntary with the students. They are not compelled to go to the lectures and there will be no assessment of the results they obtain."

"The forerunner to the institute was a similar institute of history held here two years ago. The Longfellow-Hawthorne celebration made a literary institute particularly suitable this year. We hope, perhaps every two or three years, to do something of the same sort in other fields, in government, and other arts."

**Throughout New England**  
Such an institute awakens much interest, not only in the town where it strengthens the compatibility that already exists but throughout the state of Maine and, indeed in other New England states. We have sent no invitations but people are coming from considerable distances.

"Bowdoin is New England through and through, her location, her constituency, her traditions have remained unmistakably New England through almost a century and a half. New England has given great writers to the world. We feel that by putting forward the conference on modern literature in the midst of a tried New England atmosphere, yet with the benefit of a broad literary horizon, we may help in the creative development of other writers who shall give to the world something equal to the work of writers of other days."

GOLD STANDARD  
BILL PROGRESSESWalter, Guinness Moves Its  
Second Reading

LONDON, May 4 (P).—In moving the second reading of the gold standard bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, Walter Guinness, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said two credits had been conditionally negotiated in connection with the stabilization of exchange. The first of these, Mr. Guinness stated, was with the Federal Reserve Bank, which had undertaken to give the Bank of England a revolving credit of \$200,000,000 for two years from May 10, or the date of the British Government's guarantee, whichever date was the latest.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—The Labor Party has tabled its rejection of the amendment to the restoration of the gold standard bill, which comes up in the House of Commons on its second reading today. This amendment is fathered by Philip Snowden, lately Chancellor of the Exchequer. It opposes the bill on the ground that its "undue precipitation" may "aggravate the existing grave conditions of unemployment and depression."

The amendment is thus only partially hostile, since it does not challenge the ultimate desirability of the measure itself.

The opposition is divided also, even upon the point of several Liberals having announced their intention to vote with the Government—so the amendment is not expected to be pressed. Even such a staunch gold standard critic as Prof. John M. Keynes states in the press that "if Great Britain is to return to gold the Chancellor, the Treasury and the bank have contrived to do so along the most prudent and far-sighted lines."

BLOC NATIONAL  
HOLDS ITS OWNFrench Municipal Elections  
Show Little Change in  
Political Complexion

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 4.—A careful analysis of the municipal election results throughout France shows that the claims of both sides to success must be discounted. An attempt was made to import politics into the local elections, but especially in the country districts they turn upon personalities and material considerations. Nevertheless the results are important from a national viewpoint because the municipal councillors form part of the electoral colleges which select the senators.

In this essential matter the Cartel des Gauches has clearly failed. It will not be able to control the 1927 senatorial elections. With a few exceptions the Bloc National, which was successful in 1919, holds its position. In Paris, the Bloc National obtains 40 seats, against only six for the Cartel des Gauches. These results are only partial, as a second ballot will be held in many cases, but nevertheless they are sufficiently indicative.

The Communists, in spite of wild agitation, perhaps because of their violence, suffered reverses, but show that they have 100,000 followers in Paris. On the other hand, the Cartel makes slight gains in Lyons, where Edouard Herriot's triumphs, besides Marseilles, and the Conservatives appear to have gained the rural districts. Again it is shown that the headquarters of radicalism are in the south.

Efforts are being made by both sides to show that the country is with them, endorsing or reversing the results of the parliamentary elections last year, but the real truth is that no definite political deductions whatever can be drawn. The poll was very heavy. If any political moral can be drawn, it is that since the Right was in the ascendancy in 1919, and with few exceptions holds firm today, the Left, which won in 1914, has lost considerable ground since last year. If it had kept its strength of 1924 it should have reversed completely the results of 1919.

Protect Columbine,  
Is Colorado CallYears of Effort by Flower  
Lovers Culminates in  
Legislative Act

DENVER, Colo., April 28 (Special Correspondence).—Legislative protection for Colorado's state flower, the columbine, is assured after years of effort. The state Legislature has passed a bill making it unlawful to destroy the columbine, and Clarence J. Morley, Governor, has signed it.

It was sponsored by the Colorado Mountain Club, aided by the Denver Garden Club and the legislative council of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and all the organizations of the Outdoor League of Colorado.

Following is the text of the important parts of the bill, now become a law:

"Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all citizens of this State to protect the white and lavender columbine, *Aquilegia caerulea* (the state flower), from needless destruction or waste."

"Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to tear the said flowers up by the roots when grown or growing upon any state, school, or other public lands, or in any public highway or other public place, or to pick or gather upon any such public lands or in any such public highway or place more than 25 stems, buds or blossoms of such flower in any one day. It shall also be unlawful for any person to pick or gather such flowers upon private lands without the consent of the owner thereof first had or obtained."

"Section 3. Any person who shall violate any provision of Section 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50."

COUNTIES TO STUDY  
REGIONAL PLANNING

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4 (Special).—Under provisions of an act passed by the last Legislature, the Niagara frontier planning board, which will study the problems of regional and community planning in Erie and Niagara counties, has been organized. Chauncey J. Hamlin of the Buffalo City Planning Association was elected president at the organization meeting.

A tentative budget of \$25,000 has been adopted. Of this Erie County is expected to provide \$20,000 and Niagara County \$5,000.

The membership of the board consists of six mayors of cities of the two counties, six supervisors from the county boards, and a thirteenth member chosen by these 12. Mr. Hamlin was selected as the thirteenth member.

## THREE APPOINTMENTS IN ITALY

By Special Cable  
ROME, May 4.—The Cabinet made three important appointments on Saturday, filling the posts of Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Chief of Staff and Undersecretary of State for War. General Pietro Badoglio, who still holds the rank of Ambassador to Brazil, is now Chief of the General Staff, the remaining two posts being filled respectively by Generals Grazioli and Cavallero.

If You Are Looking for Quality  
Be Sure and Ask for  
**SCHULZE  
Butternut  
BREAD**  
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA



Blackstone, Mass., May 4  
ALTHOUGH hampered by an overcoat which the urgency of the occasion did not permit him to remove, Robert Atkinson yesterday evening dived 25 feet into the Blackstone River several times and rescued three women from an automobile which, having capsized through the bridge, pinned them down under 10 feet of water.

Mr. Atkinson, who was driving from his home in Millville, Mass., approached the bridge just as two cars locked wheels and plunged through a railing into the river. Six men who were passengers soon were able to extricate themselves and were helped to safety by other motorists. Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Atkinson ran to the bridge, dived, just missing several sharp rocks under and near the bridge, and after a while came to the surface with Mrs. Henry A. Tisdell of Worcester, Mass., and swam ashore with her. On the second diving he rescued Miss Emma Jaboury, also of Worcester, and on the third he saved her sister Cecelia.

Ten years ago Mr. Atkinson won a Carnegie medal for rescuing a man from the river.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., May 4  
ONE of the highest honors of Bryn Mawr College, the "Sunny Jim" prize, has been awarded to Miss Dorothy B. Lee, daughter of Elisha Lee, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bestowal was part of the May Day festivities.

The prize is given to that student who possesses the "qualities of courage, cheerfulness, fair-mindedness and good sportsmanship; whose influence will be widely felt and who has the courage to live up to her convictions and be respected by all."

TREND TO WORLD  
PEACE IS SEENFrederick Libbey Urges Adoption  
of Program

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27 (Special Correspondence).—"When men with a world-wide vision like Herbert Hoover and John D. Rockefeller Jr. say that civilization will never stand another war, it behooves the thinking people of America and of the world to give serious consideration to a program for world peace," said Frederick Libbey, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, at a conference of various civic organizations in Des Moines.

"The new policy which President Coolidge announced in Chicago last December, that of 'friendship and understanding' in place of 'force and threats of force,' offers the real hope," Mr. Libbey said.

Mr. Libbey is establishing service stations in different sections of the country, through which all organizations, seeking a solution of the world's problems through peaceful means, may get in touch with speakers and get prompt contact with organized forces.

A picture-book  
**Free:**



**Rainier Park**  
Glaciers, forests, flowers, snow! See this great national playground and other wonders of the North Pacific Coast this summer.

Send for the book and for information about low summer excursion rates 25

**MY VACATION TRIP**

Name	Address	Books or trips I am interested in: (✓)	Round Trip Summer Fare from Boston
Yellowstone			\$115.00
Pacific Northwest			\$145.00
Rainier Park			\$235.00
Rocky Mts. (Helena-Purcell)			\$118.00

Mail this coupon to C. E. Foster, G.A. 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

MR. MACDONALD  
UTTERS WARNINGRecognition of Russian Un-  
ions by Amsterdam Inter-  
nationale Receives Check

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—The movement

furthered in British trade union circles for the recognition of Russian unions by the Amsterdam Internationale has been given a definite check by the news received here from Moscow. This is to the effect that the extreme Left, secretary of the Red Internationale, has been appointed to conduct the negotiations with Amsterdam in place of the more moderate Tomsky, who has hitherto represented the All-Russian Central Council in this matter. Mr. Losovsky, it will be recalled, is the author of the statement that "if the Communists stay in reformist trade unions they do so for the sake of turning the whole organization topsy-turvy and driving the reformists out."

This statement is now quoted here as showing the danger of a split in the International Labor if the British proposals for bringing in the Russians are pressed. This point is brought out in Ramsay MacDonald's May Day address here. "Sooner or later," he said, "we have got to get into relations with Russia. Trade unions here have got to get into relations with trade unions there. The one thing I warn you about is that you must see to it that in getting into friendly relations with the Russian trade unions you do not cut yourselves off from the French and German trade unions."

"Any combination must be one that takes the Amsterdam trade union movement with it. Any steps cutting us off from Amsterdam are steps toward international disunity."

This warning, from the head of the British Labor Party, is regarded here as timely in view of the proposals already discussed by the British Central Council of Trade Unions Congress for calling an independent international congress if the Amsterdam Internationale should continue to decline "full and unconditional" negotiations with the Russians.

YOUTHS OF 45 NATIONS  
LIGHT TORCH OF AMITY

Governor Fuller extended the greetings of the Commonwealth to the 750 foreign students in Boston at the closing meeting of the year of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with light showers with cooler Tuesday morning; fresh to strong southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Showers probable tonight and Tuesday; fresh to strong southwesterly winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Showers middle of week and again toward end; moderate temperatures.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 58  
Atlantic City ..... 58  
Boston ..... 58  
Buffalo ..... 58  
Calgary ..... 58  
Charleston ..... 58  
Chicago ..... 58  
Cincinnati ..... 58  
Cleveland ..... 58  
Des Moines ..... 58  
Eastport ..... 58  
Galveston ..... 58  
Havana ..... 58  
Helena ..... 58  
Jacksonville ..... 58  
Kansas City ..... 58  
Los Angeles ..... 58

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Monday, 8:20 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:11 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:16 p. m.

**"It's Insured"**  
POLICY PACKED WITH EACH IRON



**Doan's**  
The Electric Iron  
that will not  
burn out

**A Dependable Iron**  
YOUR DEALER HAS IT

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in  
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SENNAR DAM MASONRY WORK  
FINISHED AHEAD OF SCHEDULEWater Expected in Middle of July to Be on Land in  
the Sudan Where Cotton Is to Be Grown—  
Irrigation Scheme Cause of Disquiet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—Masonry work of

the giant Sennar dam across the Blue Nile has now been completed—two months ahead of schedule, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands—and water is expected to be on the land by the middle of July. The object of the dam is to enable cotton to be produced in a triangle of land in the Sudan known as the Gezira. Plain between the Blue and White Niles.

The initial scheme is to irrigate 300,000 acres, but a joint Anglo-Egyptian commission presided over by a Dutchman, even now is investigating whether this figure can be increased without detriment to the prosperity of Egypt which, like the Sudan, depends on the Nile for its water supply.

The Sennar dam has been the cause of serious disquiet in Egypt ever since its inception, despite the opinion of the world's best irrigation experts that it is unlikely to withdraw a single gallon of water from the Egyptian fields.

The disquiet was greatly heightened last November when the British, in the course of their ultimatum to

Egypt, following on the assassination of Sir Lee Stack threatened to withdraw the limit placed on the area to be served by the dam. The threat was subsequently withdrawn.

It has not been always realized in Egypt or elsewhere that the Sudan chiefly needs water in winter, Egypt in spring and summer. Experience in the Punjab, India, shows that the greater part of the water taken for irrigation purposes ultimately percolates back to the main stream lower down. If the same thing happens in the case of the Sudan, then Egypt later will not get less water when the Sennar Dam comes into action, but more. The water which would otherwise flow uselessly down the Nile bed into the sea during the winter will, instead, be held up in the soil of the Gezira plain till summer to add its quota to the annual flood which comes down the Blue Nile from the Abyssinian uplands.

The completed scheme of irrigation in the Sudan envisages other dams besides the one now nearing completion and is intended to raise the cultivable area in the Sudan by more than 900,000 acres, of which almost all is capable of producing cotton.

BELGIUM STILL  
WITHOUT CABINET

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 4.—The political and parliamentary situation is becoming more and more complicated. Count de Broqueville, a Roman Catholic, who had the best chance to constitute a cabinet, informed the King that he had not found sufficient support in Parliament and that he must give up the attempt to constitute a new ministry. A deadlock has now been reached because no party has a majority in the Chamber, and no group can, or is willing to, govern alone.

It is now a month since the Theunis Cabinet resigned, and the King, it is expected, will finally have to dissolve the Chambers anew.

JUBALAND TO PASS  
UNDER ITALIAN RULE

By Special Cable

ROME, May 4.—It is announced that Jubaland will pass shortly under Italian sovereignty as the Anglo-Italian treaty has been ratified by both countries. The High Commissioner of Jubaland, Signor Zoli, is already at Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland, together with his staff and officials who are ready to take over the administration of the territory ceded to Italy as soon as the British officials have withdrawn.

The ceremony of changing the flag will be held at Kismayo in the presence of the Governor of Kenya Colony and the Italian High Commissioner of Jubaland.

AIR-COOLED MOTOR  
MAKES NEW RECORD

Trial Tests on Airplane De-  
clared Successful

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An air-cooled airplane engine of 40 per cent less weight than the Liberty motor, built for the Navy, has given a satisfactory performance in a test flight with a Navy torpedo airplane from Paterson, N. J., to Washington.

The engine, which is the largest air-cooled airplane motor that has been produced in this country, was built by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Paterson. In tests the ship equipped with it climbed at the rate of 1000 feet a minute, took off with a very short run in eight seconds, and landed under control with a greatly reduced landing speed. It covered the 230 miles from Paterson to Washington in 1h. 50m., a remarkably fast time for a heavy duty airplane.

The engine is of 450 horsepower and has been named the Cyclone. Whereas the weight of the Liberty installation involves 3.2 pounds per horsepower, that of the Cyclone involves but two pounds. Elimination of the water-cooling system is regarded as of high importance from a military standpoint, as it makes the ship less vulnerable to attack.

ATTENTION! LOADINGS GAIN  
Attention! Loadings were 139,526 cars, compared with 136,118 in April, 1924.



## The May Sale of White

The month of May brings round again the Wanamaker semi-annual Sale of White, with all its wealth of silken lingerie, its summer morning frocks and negligees, as fresh and petal-like in their dainty fineness as any of the spring's own blossoms. And all—one must practically add!—at such specialized prices that it will be the wisest of economies to purchase now for every summer need. With the very opening of the sale arrive—

1000 Tub Silk Morning Frocks  
of the Famous Queen-Make

Unequaled at \$10.95

In models of such smart simplicity—including the scarf-frock, the jabot frock, the tie-frock and many others—so beautifully made, that they will be perfect for any hour of a summer's day. In the most delightful of plain colors, stripes, and checks.

Remarkable Crepe de Chine  
and Georgette Lingerie  
at \$2.95 to \$5.95

Nightgowns, stepin chemises, vests and drawers, exquisitely fashioned, and in a veritable garden of colors.

Children's Lingerie  
\$6.00 for \$4.50

And also 1000 pieces children's French lingerie at 20 per cent reductions.

Negligees and Breakfast Coats  
of changeable satin, crepe de Chine, Georgette, fine voile and other materials, lovely in quality and style and greatly specialized as to price.

Third Floor, Old Building

**John Wanamaker**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET  
NEW YORK

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and  
holidays, by The Christian Science  
Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,  
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable  
in advance: Single copy, 5 cents; three  
months, \$1.50; six months, \$2.50; one  
year, \$4.50. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the  
Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.  
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of  
postage provided for in section 1102,  
Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July  
21, 1918.



## FRANCHISE TAX RETURNS ASKED

Banks and Corporations to Pay on Net From Tax-Exempt Holdings

Every bank, trust company and corporation in Massachusetts must prepare at once a return to the Commission on Corporations and Taxation of their exact holdings of tax-exempt securities, in compliance with the amendment to the bank tax law which was passed among the eleven hour acts of the Massachusetts Legislature last week. This is really a franchise or privilege tax for the right to do business here.

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is now putting the machinery of the department in operation; first, to obtain returns from all of the banks, trust companies and corporations regarding just how much of this property they own; and, second, to figure out what these institutions must pay and see that they pay it over to the Commonwealth.

### Passed as Amendment

After the corporation had raised successful opposition to the plan to increase their state tax, and after the state tax on national banks had been raised from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent on net incomes, the amendment providing for a franchise, or privilege, levy, or excise tax, on tax-exempt securities was added to the bank tax amendment for revenue-raising purposes only.

Mr. Long, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said today that the excise on the tax-exempt securities will add from \$200,000 to \$300,000 to the State's revenue from banks and corporations, bringing it up to about \$1,085,000.

The Legislature depended upon decisions by the United States Supreme Court for its law, acting under which it imposed an excise tax on these tax-exempt securities in which the banks and corporations have heavily invested and from which they have derived and are deriving substantial incomes.

### Forms New Method

Under the rule of taxing net profits of these banking and corporate institutions, the Legislature placed this excise tax, something entirely new

### World News in Brief

**Pittsburgh**—A large part of the material with which the University of Pittsburgh's proposed \$10,000,000 Cathedral of Learning will be built is to be contributed by a number of large Pittsburgh corporations.

**Washington**—Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, will leave Washington May 27 for a six weeks' inspection trip of the Department of Agriculture's field work in the west. Later, the Secretary plans to make similar trips through the south, east and southwest.

**San Salvador, Republic of Salvador**—The Salvadorean Congress has approved a motion forbidding the entry into Salvador of members of the Negro races.

**Washington**—The beef cattle industry of the United States seems at last definitely moving toward prosperity, the Department of Agriculture announces in a review of the situation.

**Merthyr, Wales**—The coal mining industry in this locality is in a very bad plight owing, it is asserted, to high taxation, German competition, and the national wages agreement which the mine owners declare has forced up the cost of production. Of the 80,000 inhabitants of the district, not more than 20,000 men are wage-earners, and nearly half of their number are on the dole. Exceptionally high cost of production, it is said, caused five pits at Dowlais, within the Merthyr administration boundary, to be abandoned, put 6,000 men out of work, lost \$100,000 a week in wages to the district and reduced the country's output of coal by about 15,000 tons a week.

**Clarksburg, W. Va.**—Women's clubs of West Virginia are planning to devote a simultaneous hour's attention to literacy in the State at an October meeting. Establishment of additional needed night schools in various communities is to be advocated.

**Berlin**—Dr. Riebensahn, professor in the Berlin Technical College, declares no European workmen can compete with American workmen in speed and intensity of labor. Basing his statements on observations made in the United States last year, the professor attributes the superiority of American workers to the American devotion to sports. Even where there is no foreman to supervise them, he says, the American workers keep up a stiff pace, and this speed is general throughout America.

**Washington**—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Leigh C. Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; W. E. Humphrey of the Federal Trade Commission; Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; and E. T. Meredith, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, are among the speakers listed for the annual meeting here, beginning May 20, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

**Potsdam**—Eitel Friedrich, second son of the ex-emperor William II, calls himself farmer in the new city directory of Potsdam. He omits the long list of military and hereditary titles which the Hohenzollerns have thus far added to their names in the city and telephone directories. The designation of prince is part of his name under post-revolutionary German law, and not a title.

**New York**—Methods by which building operations may be spread over the entire year to avoid the present alternate periods of intensified activity and wasteful idleness will be discussed at the spring conference of the American Construction Council, to be held here May 8 and 9.

**Harbin**—The site of the ancient city of Harahoto, once capital of the kingdom of Tangut, is reported to have been discovered by P. K. Koshoff, a Russian explorer. He recently returned from a two years' stay in the heart of Mongolia, bringing with him, it is said, quantities of treasures of interest to natural scientists. A library of 2500 volumes in seven languages and some 350 pictures are said to have been recovered from the ruins of this long lost city, covered for centuries by the sands of the Gobi desert. Some of the books reported to have been found are in a language hitherto unknown to philologists.

so far as Massachusetts is concerned. It is really a fee demanded of banks and corporations by Massachusetts for the privilege of doing business here and is not an income or property tax but an assessment laid on the profits these institutions have been making out of their tax-exempt holdings.

There is no attempt to reach the tax-exempt stocks and bonds held and owned by individuals. That cannot be done under the laws of Massachusetts as the tax commissioner and the attorney-general view it. As Mr. Long explained, it is not a property or income tax but the price of a franchise or privilege and comes from net profits.

### Not a Property Tax

It is a fact that the great bulk of the tax-exempt securities held in

Massachusetts are the property of the banks and corporations which invest in them. The Legislature placed this levy on the corporations as well as the banks because it was felt that if it did not do so the law would be arraigned as unjust and discriminatory and hence, when brought before the Supreme Court for a test, might be deemed unconstitutional through that very fact.

The law, as defined by cases before the United States Supreme Court, holds that a franchise, or privilege tax, is not a property tax but an excise tax. In framing this law in Massachusetts the legislators had this fact in thought when they framed this measure to add to the State's revenues by reason of the failure to add to the tax on corporations direct

## QUINCY AWARDS PLANS FOR SCHOOL

Boston Firm Commissioned on \$400,000 Contract

QUINCY, May 2.—The Frank Irving Cooper Corporation, of Boston, architects, has been commissioned by the City of Quincy to prepare plans for the junior high school which is to be erected at Hancock Street and East Squantum. The school is to provide accommodations for 800 pupils and will cost \$400,000.

Mr. Cooper, senior member of the corporation, is chairman of the National Education Association committee on schoolhouse planning. Among the most recent buildings of

this firm are the new Weaver High School, in Hartford, costing \$1,500,000; the Wakefield High School and one at Baldwinville. Work in progress includes the Bulkeley High School at Hartford, to cost \$1,800,000; the Thompsonville, Conn., High School and one unit of a four-unit senior-junior high school at Stratford, Conn.

## JUSTICE AND MRS. RUGG WHITE HOUSE GUESTS

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Rugg were house guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge over the week-end. They accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge to church, together with John G. Sargent, Attorney-General.

## American Home for Paris Show

Model House, Built and Furnished in New York, to Be Sent to French Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 4.—A 10-room model American home completely furnished in this city will be shipped to France and placed in the Grand Palais at Paris as a part of the American section of the International Exhibition of Household and Labor-Saving Devices, Oct. 22 to Nov. 15 next. This announcement was

made by Arthur Williams, New York electrical engineer, who has been chosen president of the American section of the French exhibition. The house will represent an American gift to the French Department of Public Instruction, sponsors of the exhibition.

The decision to ship a model American house to Paris came as the result of a report of Albert Broisat, general commissioner of the National Office of Industrial Research and inventions, to the effect that French women have heard much about the comforts of homes in America, and particularly of the modern kitchen and laundry features enjoyed on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. They are beginning to demand American house furnishings, household appliances and labor-saving devices, it is reported.

## BELT CONVEYOR MOVES COAL FOUR MILES

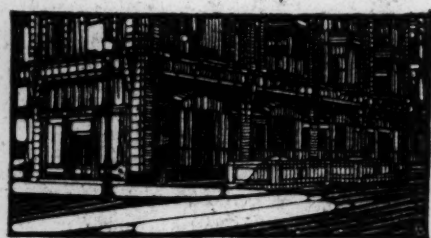
SCHENECTADY, May 2 (Special Correspondence) — Electrical engineers have reported the successful installation of what is called the longest belt-conveyor system in the world, a coal-carrying line at East Roscoe, Pa., which moves coal more than four miles from a central car-unloading point to barges in the Monongahela River.

The conveyor moves 1225 tons of coal an hour, requiring an average of 170 horsepower for 100 tons moved 100 feet. There are 20 belts in the system, driven by motors ranging from 50 to 175 horsepower, and each belt except one raises the coal to higher levels.

# You need not "shop around" if your bank is The FIRST



Each office of The First National works for you as intimately and directly as though the whole Main Office, with its Commercial, Savings, Travel, Trust and Safe Deposit equipment and its 17,000 correspondent banks, were set on the table of your living room for you to direct!



426 BOYLSTON STREET

This office serves the uptown shopping district, the Park Square section, and those who live or work in the Back Bay and western suburbs. The Berkeley Street entrance to the subway is at the door of this office.



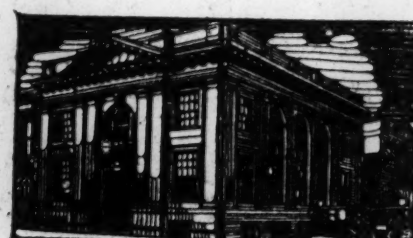
115 SUMMER STREET

Near-by the downtown retail shopping district, this office is in the heart of the wholesale leather and dry goods trades—a two-minute walk from the South Station.



260 HANOVER STREET

Handy to the market district, this office serves the business and home population of the North End and the West End. Business may be transacted here in languages common to the territory served. Open evenings.



BRIGHTON

This office, at 309 Washington Street, serves all of Brighton and is within easy reach of the Aberdeen and Faneuil districts. Newton and Watertown cars pass by the bank entrance.



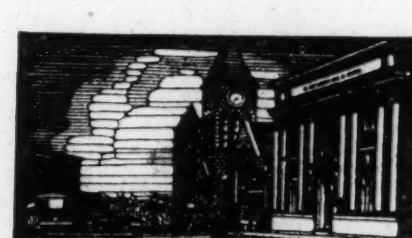
ALLSTON

At 136 Brighton Avenue, within easy walking distance of the entire Allston section, this branch serves also part of Brighton and that section of Brookline near Harvard Avenue and Coolidge Corner.



FIELDS CORNER

Dorchester residents of the Neponset section, Geneva Avenue, and as far south as Milton find this Branch at 1438 Dorchester Avenue most convenient. Dorchester Avenue cars pass by the bank.



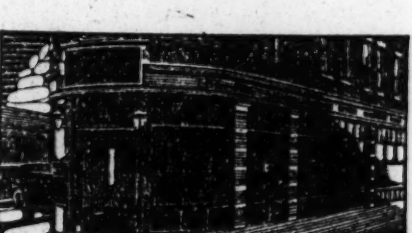
UPHAMS CORNER

This Branch brings a complete banking service to the residents of Meeting House Hill, Codman Square, Savin Hill, Andrew Square, and Dudley Street as far as Blue Hill Avenue.



HYDE PARK

Located at 1219 River Street, in the business center of Hyde Park, and easily accessible by trolley from Hazelwood and Fairmount; by buses from Mattapan, Readville, and Oakdale.



ROSLINDALE

This office is located at the intersection of Belgrade Avenue and Birch Street. It is just a block from the Roslindale Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and is easily reached from all parts of Roslindale and West Roxbury.

# The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

MAIN OFFICE: 67 MILK STREET  
UPTOWN OFFICE: 426 BOYLSTON STREET  
NORTH END OFFICE: 260 HANOVER STREET

### Branches at

115 SUMMER STREET  
UPHAMS CORNER, DORCHESTER  
BRIGHTON, 309 WASHINGTON ST.

FIELDS CORNER, DORCHESTER  
ROSLINDALE, 1 BELGRADE AVE.

HYDE PARK, 1219 RIVER ST.  
ALLSTON, 136 BRIGHTON AVE.

### Foreign Branches

BUENOS AIRES AND HAVANA

### European Representative

24, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON







## EUROPE SEEKING U.S. LEADERSHIP SAYS DEAN INGE

If America Doesn't Like League, Get Something Better, He Pleads

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, said in a sermon at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine that Europe is looking to the United States for leadership, and if America will not approve the League of Nations, it should give the world something in the League's place.

Pleading against a policy of "selfish isolation," he called the United States a "nation of destiny" endowed with privileges and responsibilities to spur it on not only for the salvation of its own people, but for all civilization. He added:

"Europe looks to America to save it from the menace of another war. If America does not like the League of Nations, she ought to think out some better plan. Europe would not recover from another great war."

I am not pleading for the League of Nations, but if America does not like it she ought not to rest until she has put something better in its place. If you do nothing but look on in selfish isolation, will you not hear God saying: "What hast thou done?" The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

### Problem of Industrialism

There are some who want to abolish militarism and nationalism. I have spoken of the inevitableness of militarism in Europe. I have the same to say about modern industrialism.

The problem of future industrialism America may likewise help to solve. And the pressure of the low standard of living and the more highly civilized life which threatens all Anglo-Saxon societies.

The weak point of industrial civilization is that it concentrates attention on production and consumption and makes no attempt to get its values right. Things are in the saddle and rule mankind because we will not learn from Jesus Christ what objects we ought to put first in the ordering of our lives. A Christian valuation of life would cure the evil of our present social order.

### "Show Us the Way Out"

We in England look to America to give us leadership in the great social problems. I do not see much chance at home for such. It is for you to show us the way out.

I am quite sure if we look to the gospel of Christ we will find a way to solve our problems. Those who tell us Christianity has failed should be asked to specify how. We have a severe battle to fight against the world, the flesh and the devil. There is a strain of heroism running through all human nature. We are glad to be bidden to do something sacrificial. And after all, the yoke is easy and the burden is light.

The church cannot save civilization by political education. It can only lead us to the springs of action. The problems are about the same on both sides of the Atlantic, and they can be equally solved by the gospel of Christ. But I repeat, in America the opportunities are greater and therefore the responsibilities are heavier.

## GOV. FULLER LAUDS CHILD LABOR WORK

Committee Doing Constructive Service, He Says

Following a meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, held today, a letter from Governor Fuller, endorsing the constructive policy and effort of the organization, was made public by Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the committee. Governor Fuller said:

"The Massachusetts Child Labor Committee advocates the right of children to suitable play, suitable work, and suitable schooling, preliminary to entrance into occupational life; and by its effort to see that children, when they do go to work in the gainful occupations, shall be secured against undue hazards, and shall continue to receive training and education in connection with their work, is rendering constructive service to the Commonwealth. Its recognition and emphasis of

## The Lotos Lantern

729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tea House & Gift Shop Luncheon Afternoon Tea

Cafeteria Luncheon Dinner

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Harry Weiss

1222 Conn. Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

New York Store, 614 Madison Ave.

the fact that work is not bad in itself, but that the working life of boys and girls, both before and after leaving school, needs to be safeguarded and guided in the interest of the child himself, is especially to be commended. The committee is engaged in a movement for the protection of work as well as of children, and for the adequate preparation for, and adjustment to, occupational life.

## INCOME TAX LAW ARGUMENT TO OPEN

New Hampshire Has Test Case Before Court

CONCORD, N. H., May 4 (Special)—Arguments will begin tomorrow before the New Hampshire Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the new state income tax which was levied last year and this. The issue is whether the tax complies with the requirement of the state constitution that all taxation must be equal and proportional.

The attack on the law has been brought by a taxpayer who contests his 1924 assessment on income from interest and dividends. The State has engaged Frank N. Parsons, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and now a member of the State Legislature to assist Attorney General Jeremy R. Waldron and the state tax commission in the defense of the 1923 law.

Should the tax be declared unconstitutional, the state will be under the necessity of refunding over \$500,000 already collected. The inheritance tax law has already been declared void and \$1,000,000 was appropriated last week by the legislature to refund illegally collected inheritance taxes.

## NEWPORT GIRL SCOUT TROOP WINS HONORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4 (Special)—Newport Troop No. 1 won the championship honors in the annual Girl Scout rally of the State at Roger Williams Park, on Saturday. A pageant, "The Court of America," placed American girlhood on trial, charged with selfishness. The defendant was acquitted. The pageant was written by Miss Catherine Hammet, state field captain, and was directed by Mrs. Bentley McIntosh of Newport.

A silver cup to the winning troop was presented by Mrs. William H. Hoffman of Providence. Following the pageant there was an address by Clarence J. Owen of Yorktown, Va., director-general of the World Forum of Freedom.

## TELEPHONE RATES TO BE CONTESTED

CONCORD, N. H., May 4 (Special)—New Hampshire has prepared to contest the proposed increase in telephone rates. The increased rates have been filed with the public service commission, to take effect June 1, but the commission will suspend their operation at least one month. The state legislature has appropriated \$500,000 for expert defense against the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

## TECHNOLOGY '26 ELECTS

David A. Shepard of Denver, Colo., has been selected, without opposition, by the class of 1926 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as president during their senior year. Mr. Shepard has already served one year as president of his class; having been elected to that office during his sophomore year. He is a member of the cabinet of the Technology Christian Association, a member of Tech Show and leader of the band and mandolin clubs. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Beaver Club, the Walker Club, Theta Tau, and Batou.

## Northwest Savings Bank

Columbia Road and 18th Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Trust Notes Netting 6 1/2% to Buyer

Safe Deposit Boxes. Checking and Savings accounts invited.

J. E. DUBOIS, THOMAS L. PHILLIPS

REAL ESTATE LOANS—BUILDERS—INSURANCE

DOUGLASS PHILLIPS

Franklin 5078

1516 K St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Attention to Out of Town Clients

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

G and 11th Streets Service and Courtesy

Established 1877

## The Veteran in Command



Agde Jacchia, Conductor of the Symphony Hall "Pop" Concerts, Which Open Tonight, and Will Continue Every Weekday and Every Other Sunday Evening Through May and June. The Programs Will Be Made Up of Music in the Lighter Vein, With Novelties Interspersed. There Will Be the Usual Refreshments.

### Elizabeth Parker

Elizabeth Eddy Parker gave a costume recital of folk songs at the Copley Plaza on Saturday afternoon. Miss Parker's performance included singing, dancing, and miming, an impracticable combination rendered more precarious because of her youth. Precocious though this young woman be, her work leaves much to be desired.

From a common sense point of view it can readily be acknowledged that a rapidly gyrating, contorting girl cannot be expected to sing with even a moderate amount of resonance. The shallow tones of Miss Parker's voice are the logical outcome of her combination of alien elements.

Although some of the songs Miss Parker sang were possessed of but little musical charm, others had pictorial and vocal merit. According to Mrs. Parker, who furnished slight expositions regarding each group of songs or dances, some of the most amusing works on the program had been "discovered" by herself in the various countries. "A Garden for My Love," Italian folk song from Capri, "Evangeline of the Mountains," from the Greek folk lore, and the Swiss "Guet de Nult" lent themselves well to the rhythmic interpretations Miss Parker brought to them.

Let me shop for you while in New York. Frequent trips made to buy special orders of

LADIES' & MISSES' GOWNS

Stock of ladies' and misses' gowns in the latest styles always on hand at my apartment. Moderate prices. Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evening appointments arranged.

HENDERSON

Apartment 600, 1728 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

O. I. DeMott, Emmett S. Smith

DeMott Piano Company

A Reliable Place to Buy Your Musical Instruments

12th and C, Washington, D. C.

Ruth's Inc.

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

3170 Mt. Pleasant Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone COL 3508

Antiques—Reproductions

Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other bric-a-brac.

A. F. ARNOLD

1383 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women

WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP

929 F Street Washington, D. C.

Phillipsborn

608 to 614 Eleventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

Largest Ladies' Exclusive Apparel Shop in Washington

Special Offer For a Limited Time

Your Plate and 50 Engraved Cards \$1.50

A timely engraving offer of 50 cards and a script plate, at this very low price, \$1.50. The work is done in our own engraving shop.

Shaded Plate and 50 Cards.....\$3.50

Monograms, made to individual order.....\$2.25

Stamping 4 Quires of Paper, or less.....\$ .85

Stationery Section, First Floor

Woodward & Lothrop

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Challapin

Feodor Challapin gave a concert last night in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Abraham L. Sopkin, violinist, and Max Rabinovitch, pianist. Mr. Challapin was in unusually excellent voice last night and rendered his several songs with all his accustomed skill of characterization. It is scarcely possible to add to the many words of praise of this great artist which have already appeared in these columns. All those outstanding qualities which have so distinguished him in the past were again in evidence last night. The assisting artists were adequate.

### Whiteman's Orchestra

Before a crowded house, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra gave their third recital this season at Symphony Hall on Saturday evening, this time under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston. Works by Gershwin, Sowerby, Grofé, Priml, and

Let me shop for you while in New York. Frequent trips made to buy special orders of

LADIES' & MISSES' GOWNS

Stock of ladies' and misses' gowns in the latest styles always on hand at my apartment. Moderate prices. Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evening appointments arranged.

HENDERSON

Apartment 600, 1728 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

O. I. DeMott, Emmett S. Smith

DeMott Piano Company

A Reliable Place to Buy Your Musical Instruments

12th and C, Washington, D. C.

Ruth's Inc.

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

3170 Mt. Pleasant Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone COL 3508

Antiques—Reproductions

Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other bric-a-brac.

A. F. ARNOLD

1383 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women

WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP

929 F Street Washington, D. C.

Phillipsborn

608 to 614 Eleventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

Largest Ladies' Exclusive Apparel Shop in Washington

Special Offer For a Limited Time

Your Plate and 50 Engraved Cards \$1.50

A timely engraving offer of 50 cards and a script plate, at this very low price, \$1.50. The work is done in our own engraving shop.

Shaded Plate and 50 Cards.....\$3.50

Monograms, made to individual order.....\$2.25

Stamping 4 Quires of Paper, or less.....\$ .85

Stationery Section, First Floor

Woodward & Lothrop

WASHINGTON, D. C.

a group of popular compositions with "jazz" scoring made up the program. Admittedly Mr. Whiteman's orchestra is effective, even startling, in its exploitation of the fantastically unusual in sound. By this same token such an orchestra makes an immediate appeal to large groups who do not consider musical manifestations too carefully.

The virtuosity of the players, their precision of attack and concerted ensemble are too well known to require more than brief remark. One new work, however, calls for more attention.

A Synconata, so-called, by Leo Sowerby, American composer, shows fine feeling for musical form, genuine inspiration and an innate understanding of the intricacies of modern instrumentation. It is a composition such as a legitimate symphony orchestra need not hesitate to place on its programs. Indeed, the composer plans to arrange his work for the more conventional instruments. In its present scoring it is intended primarily for Mr. Whiteman's band, the score indicating the names of the men with their interchanging instruments. This composition seems one of the best of that large body of works now being produced in America in an attempt to combine the old and the new, the established and the aspirant.

## JAIL TERMS GIVEN FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING

In each of three cases last week, in which persons were convicted for the second time in the lower court for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, jail sentences were given, according to the weekly report of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts. The defendants appealed in each case.

It is notable also that no jail sentences previously imposed by the lower courts were reduced to fines in the superior courts last week, the highest court upholding the lower in each of the four cases.

During the week 89 persons were convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor. Out of 326 licenses and registrations taken away, 101 were suspended because of liquor drinking.

## GIRL SCOUTS' JUDGING AWARD IS ANNOUNCED

Miss Minnie G. Curdson, 5 Ossipee Road, West Somerville, won the "Can You Tell" judging contest which was a part of the Girl Scout Exhibit at the Home Beautiful Exposition in Mechanics Building last week. It was awarded today. Providing a test in judging numbers, heights, weights and distances, five different opportunities for estimates were given.

## CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS

Cantilever Shoe  
Second Floor, 1319 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Washington College of Music

C. E. CHRISTIANI, Violin

WELDON CARTER, Piano

H. R. ROBERTS, Voice

714 17th Street Franklin 4491

Washington, D. C. Year Book Mailed

Columbia Quality Shop

1712 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Ladies' and Men's Furnishings

Children's and Infants' Wear

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

Ladies' Full-Fashioned Pure Silk

\$1.95 pair

Margaret Brannen

Frocks and Gowns

1205 Connecticut Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone Franklin 9143

A Shop of Individuality

1217 Conn. Ave. Washington, D. C.

Exclusive Fashions for Women

Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Millinery and Novelties

FURS Remodeled

and stored Free until wanted in our Fire, Theft, and Moth Proof Vaults.

Wm. Rosendorf

1215 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.











## Partnership in Learning

London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
It is not too much to say that the last 10 years witnessed a big revolution, unmarked though it is by the man in the street, in the whole attitude and atmosphere of the English school. It is perhaps best summed up by saying that whereas in earlier days the emphasis was laid on the teaching, today it has shifted to the learning—to the side of the pupil rather than that of the teacher. The change has been much more marked in the elementary than the secondary school.

The secondary teacher was always apt to leave a good deal of responsibility to the pupil, and what really has happened is that the elementary methods have tended to accommodate themselves more and more to the secondary. Possibly only those actually engaged in teaching are able to realize the significance of the change. It is one of the reverses of time. Fifteen years ago or less the secondary teacher was often reminded—sometimes, a little discourteously—that he was an indolent amateur compared with his highly trained and certificated brothers and sisters in the elementary school. One remembers the important position held by "masters of method" in the old training colleges. Today they share the fate of the extinct Dodo!

It would be a strange irony indeed if the positions should be reversed, and the present tendency to stiffen the examination system should demand in the secondary schools a far more active share in the partnership of learning than he had before. And there seem to be ominous signs of this.

## Sense of Proportion

What one would like to emphasize now is that here, too, degree and proportion should be observed; that after all education in a school is a partnership—a sort of living compromise of interests, and that each partner must do his work adequately in order that the movement should be progressive and harmonious. Recent developments in the elementary school seem to be pointing to the absurd conclusion that the teacher should be almost entirely passive, a sort of perambulating encyclopedia only to be consulted when serious difficulties arise. Such a state of things would reduce the hearts of the economists to obvious envy; encyclopedias cost less than teachers! But surely it is just the active

communion that quickens and keeps alive the sacred spark of learning. An encyclopedia, moreover, cannot adapt itself to the age and attainments of those who consult it—a teacher must. He should, in a sense, be all things to all his pupils. In nothing is the power of the skilled and sympathetic teacher better seen than in this. To him it is given to know the season when to assert, and when to efface himself—for there is a time for both.

Take this question of silent reading about which there has been some controversy of late. In earlier days the elementary school was unknown—today it is almost universal even in the lower standards. No doubt there is wisdom in the change, though here too the pendulum may easily swing too far. To teach a child to read for himself is, no doubt, not only to give him an antidote to boredom and baser pleasures, but also to put in his hands a key to unlock many treasure houses.

Unfortunately, however, all treasure houses do not treasure gold. There is much baser metal only too common. Taste and judgment, too, must be formed and for these qualities considerable practice in reading aloud is essential. Moreover, there is a culture of voice. A pleasant voice is an excellent thing in a man or woman. Would that more were heard in the land! And it is not only the quality of the climate

that is at fault, as some say, o' the taint of heredity and environment that is to be blamed, but a plentiful lack of training, and training not only for the taught but for the teacher.

## Advantage of Drama

But again for a pupil in a large class to perform a sort of "pas seul" in reading while the rest of the class look on is to engender boredom. Sometimes to create confusion in the rest. Moreover each one can read aloud for only a fraction of time. This is why one wishes the dramatic possibilities were more generally explored. The preparation of a play, or the dramatization of a history scene teaches 20 while ordinary reading teaches one—if it does even that. It is a rare child whose interest is not excited even when he is not actually playing a part for the moment. He watches others being trained, and absorbs much himself and is ready to take more advantage of his chance when it comes.

Anyhow it is very certain that some form of oral expression is needed in our schools, and in this case for silent reading and amid modern ideas of the passivity of the teacher it is often badly neglected. One hears on all sides that the inspectors are against it. I am inclined to think that as a body the elementary teachers lean too much on the inspector whose judgments, as he is but human, are often affected by the whim and fashion of the moment. Even the inspectors sometimes need inspection.

E. S. S.

## THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

## LESSON 27

Bond buyers, like pawnbrokers, are money lenders. Where good judgment prevails, both "pawns" are convertible. Refuse is not always applicable to rags. As malapropisms of the paper maker, cotton and linen rags have a marketable value. The consumer sends the consignee and the consumer pays. Dollars are warring things; they hesitate, oscillate and detour many times en route to one's purse—they require constant vigil. Diversified recreation is offered by the modern playwright. His pungent philosophy loosens tensions and makes for relaxation. Present-day psychology teaches us never to elicit sympathy; it puts us to shame for tear-squeezing recitals of our woes.

NOTE TO STUDENT  
Derivative words  
"waver" hesitation  
"re-creation" etc., constancy  
in next lesson, vigilance  
[Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

## Professional Standards in College Drama Course

The elevation of a college dramatic club to the dignity of a course in dramatic art has given the College of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University something unusual to offer its students this year. The change took place during the fall semester, but while the work is still in an experimental stage, already a new and promising method of instruction has been evolved.

This method is based on an active co-operation between the college and a near-by theater. The drama club class spends at least one afternoon a week during the school year. As a result the students have a chance to see a practical application of classroom theories, and to keep in constant touch with actual stage conditions. They receive professional standards and ideals of production at the same time they are gaining some idea of the drama as literature. The college, which is the one branch of Boston University open exclusively to women, has always had the usual theatrical shows put on annually by the student organization. They were no better or worse than the average run of amateur productions, and they were not worth the amount of time and energy from those taking part. But after seeing the club's last effort, the dean, Dr. T. Lawrence Davis, was impressed with the seeming futility of such productions. No attempt was made to give a professional finish to details, and the plays themselves were of no permanent value.

And yet, the Dean realized, these performances, imperfect as they were, did give the girls a chance for dramatic expression and met a perfectly legitimate demand. Certainly something of the sort deserved a place in the college life. The problem was to develop it into something worth while.

So a course in dramatic art was organized, with Dr. Kenneth White at the head. Its purpose at the start was to take charge of the annual play, and to give the actors got something in return for their effort, as well as to raise the standard of the college theatricals. The dramatic club did not pass out of existence, but has become more of a social organization, with the cultivation of interest in the drama among the student body for its aim. It co-operates with the course, but does not give any plays; its original function has been entirely taken over by the course.

Associated with Dr. White in the course is E. E. Clive, who is at the head of the Copley Repertory Company.

LESSONS FOR TEACHING  
HUMANE EDUCATION  
In Elementary Schools  
NATURE POETRY  
Single copies 10c. Quantities of six or more to schools 15c each. Published by Department of Humane Education, 200 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Practical, Attractive  
School  
Gymnasium  
and Camp  
Bloomers Middle  
Knicker Sportswear  
Jerseys Bathing Suits  
Shaker Socks  
Moccasin Shoes  
Ask for Catalogue  
CAMP SUPPLIES, Inc.  
25 Channing Street, Boston  
One block from Summer Street

pany at the Copley Theater. Plays are kept constantly in rehearsal on the stage there, and details of stage management are worked out. The arrangement of a play for production, done in class, is followed by the actual arrangement of scenery, costumes, and make-up, and the light effects and make-up and costumes. The girls have a chance to acquire that feeling for the theater which makes the difference between amateur and professional standards. Only one play is to be given for the public, however; that will come at the end of the school year and will be the climax of the course.

But the giving of this play is no longer the sole end and aim of the course as it was of the drama club. In a college of "practical" arts and letters, a course must justify itself in a larger and more lasting way than that. Many of the girls in the college will become teachers of high school English, and most high school English teachers find themselves called upon sooner or later to coach the senior play or other dramatics. This will give them a training which will help to raise the standard of such productions and to make them more worth while both for those taking part and for those looking on.

So much for the first year's development.

## CAMP MARKHAM

(formerly Keotona) for boys, 7 to 18.  
Fifth season. In the Ozark Mountains, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. All that is finest in camp facilities, camp life, and climbing. Ideal location and climate. Illustrated booklet. "Professor and Mrs. D. H. Markham, Fayetteville, Arkansas."

## Winnecowett FOR BOYS

On Lake Winnecowett, Ashburnham, Mass.  
All land and water sports. Limited enrollment. Write for booklet.  
Eight Weeks \$175. No extras.  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Mirey, Directors  
ASHBURNHAM, MASS.

## Camp Leelanau for BOYS

on Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich.  
Boys 12 to 18. School work 9:00-12:00 a. m. 1:00-4:00 p. m. 7:00-9:00 p. m.  
Afternoons. Write for booklet to WILLIAM BEALL, Director  
1125 East Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
Camp Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Mitigwa Camp

Rangeley, Maine  
A select camp limited to 42 boys, ages 9 to 16. Wonderful camping country. Every boy bears his share in the work. Fresh vegetables, fruit, tested milk, daily. Counselors—selected teachers from the best public and private schools. References or personal interview. Camp Director, FRANKLIN J. GRAY (public schools), 99 Dunmoreland St., Springfield, Mass.

## CAMP ROPIOA

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all ages  
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM  
on Long Lake, Harlow, Maine  
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director  
This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

## CAMP CHOCORUA

For Boys  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## CAMP LARCOM

For Girls  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## VRAIMONT COTTAGES

For Adults Only  
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents if desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request.

## The White Mountain Camps

Established 1881 TAMMONT, N. H. Incorporated 1922  
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps on Adjoining Properties. 25th Season.

## CAMP CHOCORUA

For Boys  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## CAMP LARCOM

For Girls  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## VRAIMONT COTTAGES

For Adults Only  
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents if desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request.

## The White Mountain Camps

Established 1881 TAMMONT, N. H. Incorporated 1922  
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps on Adjoining Properties. 25th Season.

## CAMP CHOCORUA

For Boys  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## CAMP LARCOM

For Girls  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## VRAIMONT COTTAGES

For Adults Only  
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents if desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request.

## The White Mountain Camps

Established 1881 TAMMONT, N. H. Incorporated 1922  
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps on Adjoining Properties. 25th Season.

## CAMP CHOCORUA

For Boys  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## CAMP LARCOM

For Girls  
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of a woman trained to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. Write for features.

## VRAIMONT COTTAGES

For Adults Only  
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents if desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request.

## The White Mountain Camps

Established 1881 TAMMONT, N. H. Incorporated 1922  
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps on Adjoining Properties. 25th Season.

## Famous Problems of Antiquity

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Special Correspondence

THE word "problem" has been defined as that which forms the connecting link between theory and practice. Were it not for problems theory might go unpracticed, and were it not for practice theory would soon deteriorate. They may therefore be described as the vital sparks which at present motivate much of the world's truly constructive thought and action.

According to its popular usage, however, and also somewhat in line with its etymology, the word has come to have a quite different meaning, namely, any question "thrown forward" for answer. But this reduces it to a purely human basis, and so we often find questions being propounded which are wholly outside the realm of reason, enigmatical in their nature, and altogether incapable of satisfying answers. A practicable theory is not the starting point.

The warped sense does not, however, agree with the mathematician's idea of problems. To him it is legitimate to propound any question of a practical nature, but he is always careful to reserve to himself the right to decide whether or not the fundamental principles of his logic are in agreement with the basic laws under which his instrument, so to speak, operates. If they are not in agreement, the so-called problem is not a legitimate link between mathematical theory and practice, and he therefore quickly dismisses it as an attempted misuse of his knowledge, impossible of producing any constructive result.

The famous Questions of Antiquity. The classical Greeks were renowned for their ability to propound questions for mathematical solution. Some were reasonable and therefore were eventually solved, but certain others, while apparently legitimate and within reason, were hedged about with such restrictions and immature mathematical ideas as to cause considerable delay in arriving at satisfactory conclusions regarding their truth or falsity. Three of these questions have had their legends of enthusiastic devotees in all ages, and have in consequence become world famous. It is safe to say that almost everyone has at some time or other seen allusions to them in the press or popular journals purporting to set forth the long-sought-for solutions, but since attempts are rarely if ever made to offer an explanation of the real points involved, it is not surprising that the public is often misled by the light on their true status.

Stated in non-mathematical language these three famous problems are as follows:  
1. Is it possible to duplicate the cube, that is, to determine the edge of a cube whose volume is exactly double that of a given cube?  
2. Is it possible to exactly trisect an arbitrary angle?  
3. Is it possible to "square the circle," that is, to determine the side of a square whose area is exactly equal to that of a given circle?

## The Greek Geometers

As is well known, the classical Greeks were primarily geometers, and they, therefore, looked with considerable disfavor upon solutions to their problems which partook of mathematical analysis. They decreed, therefore, that these questions

## CAMP ABERDEEN

Beautifully situated camp for girls on Vineyard Sound, West Yarmouth, Mass. A daily boat service to the island. All aquatic sports—also land sports. Indoor and outdoor swimming. For information apply to MISS NORMA PATRICK, 21 Somerset Avenue, Waltham, Mass. 02154. Phone 2-1111. B. 1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

must be solved by geometric construction involving the use of straight lines and circles only; that is, by the methods of Euclidean geometry. Under these rather serious restrictions, the only instruments available were a pair of compasses and a straightedge, the latter to be ungraduated and of a theoretically unlimited length. The classical Greeks were uncompromising followers of the dictum that "a thing is an ignoble creature," and so measuring or the finishing of space was to them an ignoble act, at least so far as geometry was concerned.

Incidentally, it might be remarked how little this point is seemingly appreciated in the modern methods of teaching geometry, for it is not a fact that about the first thing that a pupil acquires upon entering the subject is an acquaintance with a

graduated ruler, a tool distinctly prohibited by Euclid? Even if its unauthorized use is somewhat touched upon, how many pupils start out with a clean-cut understanding that geometry in its purity has nothing at all to do with concrete quantities, but only with form and the relations of the elements of all form, namely, of straight lines and circles? It should, therefore, go without saying that if the subject is divorced from pure form, it is certain that much of the beauty which the venerable Greek must have seen in it is lost.

## The Duplication of the Cube

The first of these famous problems, although not the first chronologically, was known in ancient times as the "Delian Problem" in consequence of a legend in Greek mythology that in order to stop a severe plague the people were required by Apollo, the oracle at Delos, to double the size, this sketch to endeavor to shed a little light on their true status.

## The Trisection Problem

Stated in non-mathematical language these three famous problems are as follows:  
1. Is it possible to duplicate the cube, that is, to determine the edge of a cube whose volume is exactly double that of a given cube?  
2. Is it possible to exactly trisect an arbitrary angle?  
3. Is it possible to "square the circle," that is, to determine the side of a square whose area is exactly equal to that of a given circle?

## The Greek Geometers

As is well known, the classical Greeks were primarily geometers, and they, therefore, looked with considerable disfavor upon solutions to their problems which partook of mathematical analysis. They decreed, therefore, that these questions

## CAMP ABERDEEN

Beautifully situated camp for girls on Vineyard Sound, West Yarmouth, Mass. A daily boat service to the island. All aquatic sports—also land sports. Indoor and outdoor swimming. For information apply to MISS NORMA PATRICK, 21 Somerset Avenue, Waltham, Mass. 02154. Phone 2-1111. B. 1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information apply to MISS MAUDE BEAULI, 1234 Grandview St., Detroit, Mich. 48206. Phone 2-1111.

## CAMP KOHAHNA

FOR GIRLS  
on Lake Michigan, Maple Glen, Mich.  
Slater Camp to Camp Lake Michigan. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information



## THE HOME FORUM

## Melody in English Literature

GREAT is the wonder that out of twenty-six letters with their intricate combinations and complex studies, the glory and beauty of our English literature is built. It stands like some magnificent cathedral with blazoned windows set with all precious gems and filled with gorgeous banners and stately music!

Begin with words. They have rare radiance, strange fire, and at times pure burning splendor. In his "Japanese Letters" Lafcadio Hearn says, "For me words have color, form, character; they have faces, manners, gestures; they have humors, moods, eccentricities; they have tints, tones, personalities." Tints and tones they certainly have! What colors are to the painter, words are to the writer; they are vesture to enfold the vision. They have an uncanny power, for sometimes they are like withered things; at other times they have an arrowy point and power of penetration. "Winged words," we call them; they beat within them the immortality that carries them from age to age. Words, that is, are always in danger of sinking into oblivion; it is the artist who infuses, sustains, saves them. Something in each answer to the other. The artist is looking for the inevitable noun, the adjective that is a picture, the verb that is a revelation. It was Robert Louis Stevenson, if I err not, who compared the prose writer with a conjurer who has a lot of balls in the air. But to achieve melody in prose the writer must be more than a juggler. His wizardry is of another order. He is rather a musician sitting at a wonderful organ, pressing the keys and the stops and interpreting a message. If we take up the commonest words of our daily tongue and hold them to our ear they will sing like shells from the sea! Sonatas and symphonies slumber within words.

The same is true of their simple syntheses and their complex combinations. Take the phrase: how picturesque a phrase can be, and how musical. A single phrase may hold a poem, an epic, an idyll. "Spake Abner," says Browning, and in the position of the two words the reader feels himself in the land of poetry! Think of all the beauty imprisoned in this—"The fall of the leaf!" And cannot you hear its tinkling music? Keats' "sweetpeas on a tuft of a light" has a melody of wonder. And Francis Thompson's "drill of pinions" strikes a lyre within us! The possibilities in a phrase are enormous to the artist in words.

So with the sentence. It may be short or serpentine. As tourists in caves are required to carry a thread in their wanderings to guide them back to civilization, so the reader may need a thread to find his way through labyrinthine sentences so gorgeous though they may sometimes sound. The prosodist of Gladstone is sometimes a maze of heat and sound; Macaulay like a jazz band

might stop anywhere and leave the same impression, or like Tennyson's brook go on forever without saying anything different; and Mr. A. J. Balfour is as near to clarified honey as Robert Browning—and, of course, less musical. Even Stevenson falls from the liquid notes of a blackbird to the prosy pippings of a linnet, or the threadbare chirping of a sparrow!

What style is it that is difficult to define, but we are on safe ground when we say that it is nothing external, but of the inner texture of the writing. Nor is it all a thing of craftsmanship, though faultless workmanship may go into its making. Flavorful and melodious words, ringing rhetoric, polished periods, do not make style. It is the use of words in fresh combinations and the vital syntheses which express personality that produces a quality of style; and these may co-exist with faulty craftsmanship—often do. Into melodious literature there is packed the beauty of words, the magic of phrases, the perspective of sentences, and the proportion and balance of paragraphs. Melody pours out from every think!

To find some of the best prose we turn to Elizabethan English. One is inclined to think that the allurements of the age had something to do with the grace and beauty and melody of the literature of that period. Men went down to the sea in ships, to do business in great waters; mariners explored the shadowed ocean, felt the imperious lift of the horizon, were haunted by strange possibilities of countries lying beyond the unknown. The very winds and waves and stars were calling, calling, calling! This adventure and romance entered the English tongue as still other men explored the charming intricacies of speech, and scholars adventured into the seductions of prose, or were dazzled by the lure of verse. If Elizabethan English is sonorous and grand it is because of the quality of living poured into it by its prose writers. That is what makes our Authorized Version of the English Bible so monumental, so musical. That is what makes Shakespeare so enduring. And it is because Byron and Ruskin were nourished at the Elizabethan fountain of the English Bible that they wind their tendrils round our hearts. If you want an illustration of what feeling on the Authorized Version did to the prose of the age, take John Ruskin and that of Walter Pater, and find in one the vigor and fervor of a brass band, and in the other the languid music of flutes pitched in a weak minor. I find the whole matter there. Writers of the Elizabethan age could let themselves go; they had a quality of verve; they could beat their music triumphantly; it had flow and rhythm. The best writers of the three hundred years have been caught in the renewing and cleansing stream of biblical freshness and fervor. Cotton Mather, Milton, Irving, Carlyle, Ruskin, Emerson, and a host of others have caught the rhythms and been captured by the currents. The prose of Gladstone is sometimes a maze of heat and sound; Macaulay like a jazz band

Hound in all the pauses of the poem. You can hear the feet in the dim distance behind in the staccato measures. It is all very wonderful.

I have listened to a peal of bells so as to catch their series of sounds. Somehow the sounds cannot rise into sweetest song till they rid themselves of the weight of the bell-metal. It is when they strike the upper opaque air that their canticle legato peals out! The keen listener will hear series of sounds rising higher and higher till they blend in a beauty of silence. He will distinguish the undertones and the overtones. He will pass from one series to another as he might climb a musical staircase.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
In this hushed room, thick-carpeted,  
Like a queen's boudoir,  
I stand before the microphone and  
send out my song:  
To you, dwellers in crowded places,  
Breathing the dusty air of city  
canyons—  
A song of open spaces, treets in  
motion  
And winds that sweep over great  
waters.

## From a Broadcasting Studio

To you, lonely ones  
On distant farms and ranches—  
A song of sweet reunions.  
Of crowds and gay companionship.  
To you, toilers,  
Whose downcast eyes look ever at  
the earth—  
A jubilant song of freedom  
And of lifting up.  
To you, careless ones,  
Thinking most of the moment's  
pleasure—  
A serious song, very earnest  
And full of aspiration.

To you, children,  
Whose restless eagerness will  
scarcely let you listen—  
A song of peace and repose  
In the dim, silent forests of Eldland.  
To you, elders,  
Dreaming, remembering bygone  
times—  
A stirring song of action and achieve-  
ment—  
Something to set hope kindling.  
So I send out my songs  
From this soft-shaded room.  
O unseen listeners,  
Will they lodge within your hearts?  
Lillian French Read.

## Worshipping God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP down in the human heart is the desire to worship the Supreme Being. But a sense of ignorance and of helplessness often seems to preclude any intelligent understanding of God, whereby He may be worshipped naturally and aright. Material theories and practices have utterly failed to confer upon mankind the accurate knowledge of good, which is the knowing of God aright. We cannot possibly worship God rightly without understanding God rightly. The fruit of human experience undoubtedly is an endless plowing of the sands—a futile repetition.

Nevertheless, in some degree all men worship God, good. Every time we are accurate, every time we are mentally active along right channels, every time we really love or are kind, we are worshipping God. Reason and experience witness to God's perfection, without which the sun would cease to rise and the planets forsake their orbits. Infinite Mind, or God, upholds the universe. Love and kindness are of God; for "God is love." Man, who is the image and likeness of God, as the Bible records, must reflect God in all his qualities. The artist, the sculptor, the musician, who are unselfishly striving for perfection, are in a measure worshipping God. The employer who treats his workmen with kindness and consideration, the workman who has true ideals of service, the politician who labors for the betterment of humanity, each in some degree worshipping God. The prelude to a right knowledge of God is the earnest desire for good; for without this desire there can be no direct approach toward perfection, mortal man being washed hither and thither by the tides of mortal belief,—sin, sickness, and death.

Right worship of God is desire to be Godlike. Jesus taught this in his demand, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." True living, to the spiritually-minded, is the ever increasing adoption of good. When one hears, sees, and adopts good, he makes conscious progress in the right direction. Human life, evangelized on this pattern, will be joyous; it could not be otherwise, for it bears the divine impress. And God rejoices in His creation, as we have Scriptural warrant for knowing; for He, God, Spirit, made all, and "it was very good."

If anyone will view life in this way, rejecting the unlovely, the unkind, the untrue, he will find himself dwelling more and more in the consciousness of good—even of the love-fulness that is indestructible, of God's clearly indicated by this precept of Christian Science, which is thus of supreme importance to humanity.

God, who is Truth. Thus will this one ever be knowing good more intelligently, and worshipping God in the knowing. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has brought to light through the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the true method of worship, to which Christ Jesus alluded in his words to the woman at the well of Sychar: "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

This worship, then, is entirely spiritual. Doing the works that Jesus did, according to his command, is the fruitage of this worship. Millions to-day through Christian Science are worshipping the Father after the manner of Christ Jesus, healing the sick, saving the sinner, and preaching a full salvation. It is thus being proved that the law of God is as available to heal disease as it is to heal sin; that in every land what have hitherto been styled incurable diseases are being healed through the practice of the right understanding of God, and the knowledge that disease has no mandate from Him, but is the result, in human experience, of false belief about God and man's relationship to Him. In the words of the before-mentioned textbook (p. 140): "We worship spiritually, only as we cease to worship materially. Spiritual de-voutness is the soul of Christianity."

It is interesting to note that the public services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and of its branches all over the world, are identical in form. These services take place on Sunday and on Wednesday evenings throughout the year. At these services throughout the world on Sunday the same passages of Scripture, supported by the same correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, are read in all the churches. The Readers, in accordance with the rules set forth in the Church Manual, conduct the services without giving any personal opinions whatsoever. The Wednesday evening meetings include a time set apart for the giving of testimonies which prove the healing power of Christian Science. At these testimonies people testify to the physical healing of disease of every description through the understanding of Christian Science. Witness is often given, too, that the reading of the Christian Science textbook, without direct teaching, has healed so-called incurable diseases. Right worship of God is clearly indicated by this precept of Christian Science, which is thus of supreme importance to humanity.



A Norfolk Mill. From an Aquatint by C. H. Baskett

## Rembrandt and Vondel

It is painful for a Hollander to have to dwell upon this lack of understanding on Vondel's part for the genius of Rembrandt. One would like to imagine them as twin brothers in art so much alike attuned to the thrill of beauty that the lines of the poet and the lines of the painter seemed to obey the same rhythmic cadence. But their natures were not so related. Though both interpreting the genius of Holland, they each spoke a language that seemed unintelligible to the other. They looked at the world with strangely different eyes. To Vondel it was like the pageantry upon the stage, which needs the projected brilliance of foot- and spot-lights to lend glamour to its commonplaceness. Human suffering and to be seen in the lustre of king- hood, civic virtue in the spot-light of authority, in order to furnish a theme for tragic or lyrical verse. But the beauty that Rembrandt saw in a creature of God was not the effect of external illumination, but came from the light within, which may shine with greater force in the poor in spirit than in the great and the mighty. No wonder that of the two Vondel was the more popular in their own lifetime. For the crowd can see beauty in the life behind the foot-lights, but few detect it in the life of every day. . . . Only the painters of Holland had discovered it by sheer intuition, but being craftsmen they could not tell the truth to the unperceiving what it was they had found except by just painting it. Thus the unlettered seers were the unconscious teachers not only of the profane crowd but even of the poets. Says Browning's Fra Lippo Lippi,

He's blest who in a lovely nook,  
Beside a rustling, silvery brook,  
His cottage builds and rude dwelling.  
That man's indeed a happy king.  
He does not pine for empty praise;  
The property that he surveys  
Is all he needs. His ears drink in  
Of singing birds the merry din,  
When dew-drops that the morning  
shed  
Have here and there their length out-  
spread  
On petals of unfolding roses.  
And earth the fragrance discloses  
And countless colors, to the eye.  
Of pretty flowers whose rainbow dye  
A bridal robe for Iris weaves. . . .

This is landscape painting that reminds one of the manner of the medieval miniaturists, who decorated books of hours with pictures of men's activities in the consecutive seasons of the year. . . . Not the thrills of emotion, but the silences of solitude, but ease and plenty as the reward of honest toil on the land are the poet's theme.—A. J. Barneau, in "Vondel."

## Gold Tracking Dawn

On the ocean, dawn is a herald trumpeting the reunion of sea and sun and sands; on the mountain tops dawn is a magician pouring golden incense into the dark mists and shadows; but over Lake Michigan dawn is both of these and in addition a chieftain marshaling his beaming forces across a golden track for their rush upon the cities and counties of the western shore.

The introduction is a slow smoldering like that lightened smoke which hangs over a burning cal-dron, at first faint, but gradually increasing in intensity so that it seems as though the world must crack when the golden sphere appears upon the horizon. But the lake atmosphere is clear, scarcely a ripple disturbs the surface of the water, and the roiling turbulence of the dawn smolders, fades, brightens and then suddenly there is a flash and the mighty sun has laid down its sceptre upon the gray waters, and Lake Michigan divides in two. The golden track of the sun is like a carpet to the royal throne of the heavens, or an incandescent strip of brazen metal banding the world of dreams. But already the road is alive, it shimmers, it gleams as though thousands of chariots and banners were marching across the water upon that single track.

Paint noises, whistling and callings of ducks, geese and gulls hiding behind the zigzag of the breakwater approve the coming sun; a punk-toot-punk sounds out and a low boat with its barges crawls forth like a burdened ant and pulls away toward the north. Far away from the black pyramid of the lighthouse has already resigned its keys to the king of the golden hours.

Yet the horizon is invisible as though cloaked by the great chief to hide the source of his swarming hordes which slowly but surely widen the track upon the gray waters, until a golden lake appears just this side of the horizon. Smoke rolls from the little boats which go out to somewhere, and as one crosses

the track of the sun it is followed by the twisting golden flakes of a golden serpent which sports upon the limpid water surface. The sunpath is hammered gold, burnished gold, but the skies have stolen no glory from it; they are as quiet and gray as the lake beneath. A line of black dots swings across the sky, black dots float upon the lake and quibble about the coming day. The golden lake this side the horizon broadens into a vast sea and at last overflows the horizon and pours into the unknown beyond. The blues come out of the gray, the black zigzag of the breakwater has become so broad that the old mezzotint, but it has made that impression upon the writer, who feels that it is a print of which one would never tire.

But where goes this influx of the sun? What is it doing after it lands upon the shore and scatters throughout the canyons of the city, and overwhelms the alley shadows? All silent, the city sleeps and knows nothing. But hark! the bell in the great tower of Racine booms. The golden beams have climbed the tower and har-met the great bell so that they may dance upon its music. One—two—three—four—five—six, and the sun is come to the city. The booming ceases, the dwarfs of the sun have gone about other business; soon they are heard pushing a truck down the street, rattling the wheels of a street car, laughing down the morning streets.

## Dario's "Azul"

In Azul, the vast classical erudition that Rubén Dario possessed transcends the reader, and, in form, the influence of the French artists is worthy of note: Mendès, Saint-Victor, Gautier, Hugo and the other poets, whose works Rubén was so well qualified to admire. This domination, however, is even more noticeable in Dario's manner of thinking, since his mental Gallicism, which has been treated by Valera, manifests itself in the pure and richest Castilian vocabulary, made flexible by the almost imperceptible influence of other languages. Azul gives the impression of a small gem of inestimable artistic value, cut by Cellini, reset in Rubén Dario with the greatest enthusiasm: all its details, no matter how insignificant, were everywhere carefully engraved, the jewel was a veritable treasure. Thus in Azul both the prose and the verse are diminutive statues, not in the style of Rodin, but statues that have been completed in all their details, finished with an abundant reserve of time and energy, "and, nevertheless," as the renowned Juan Valera remarks, "one does not notice the effort or the work with the file or the diligent research: everything seems spontaneous and easy."

In Azul, both the prose and the verse are poetry, for in the stories there are paragraphs that surpass in poetic value many beautiful strophes. . . . The story belongs to a literary genre whose difficulties are little known, since it implies synthetic reasoning, accommodating the ideas to necessarily limited molds in which it develops; and then the form that must be employed in this kind of composition is precise and clear. All of these obstacles Rubén Dario overcomes without any effort whatever in his stories, in Azul and in others that he wrote, but none so beautiful as these—Raoul Maestri's "Arredondo," in "Inter-America."

AS EXHIBITED IN "A Norfolk Mill," Mr. C. H. Baskett's admirable technique seems to have undergone further development. The result is very delightful. The tone has been carried to a rare degree of rich, mellow depth, especially noticeable in the charmingly designed tree. The mill, a motif which generally responds willingly to the artist's appeal, is very effective. Perhaps Mr. Baskett may consider it the reverse of laudatory when his new print is described as having some of the warmth, of the charm, of an old mezzotint, but it has made that impression upon the writer, who feels that it is a print of which one would never tire.

## The Flag of New York

Flag of our hope, out of our heritage woven,  
Flag for a storied city, forever new,  
What shall you mean to the myriads  
You wave over?  
What master-voices shall be lifted  
Up in you?  
Greet the astonished eyes the  
Greet the adventurous hearts with  
surprise of familiar welcome.  
Weird as a face remembered, yet  
never seen before.

Here where the rivers divide, where the eastern bridges  
Carry their ant-line streams,  
The walls of Aladdin gleam with  
sunlit windows.  
Here, looking up, they shall look  
on you, bright flag,  
No banner of ancient fame, realm  
of the Netherlands, rule of  
England,  
Ghost of adventure long ago, nor  
of names gone down with the  
past.  
Flag of a nobler faring, flag of the  
port of vision.  
They shall look up—and behold!  
their mirage come true at last!  
—John Erskine, in "Collected Poems  
1907-1922."

## Crete

From the moment of landing, I fell in love with the island. Later, I came to know many of the Greek legends, some barren as lighthouse rocks without lighthouses, others gardens of delight. Cyprus is lovely; a melodious land and a fit birthplace for Venus, but its railways and its Greek stationmasters speaking clipped English to their colleagues have modernized it and have diminished its serenity. Mytleni is a charming annex to Anatolia. It is well equipped with modern comforts and civilised with ancient hospitality, standing like a house delicately painted beyond grim and fortified mountains. There, Greeks with Turkish titles and French cooks en- trill, trill, trill!

Mounting upon the wings of light into the great Expanse, Re-echoing against the lovely blue and shining heavenly Shell; His little throat labours with inspiration.

Then loud from their green covert all the Birds begin their song:  
The Thrush, the Linnet and the Goldfinch, Robin and the Wren  
Awake the Sun from his sweet reverie upon the mountain.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE ORIGINAL, STANDARD AND ONLY TEXTBOOK ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MIND-HEALING, IN ONE VOLUME OF 700 PAGES, MAY BE READ OR PURCHASED AT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth . . . . . \$3.00  
Coco sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper . . . . . 3.00  
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper . . . . . 3.50  
Full leather, stiff cover, Morocco, pocket edition, India Bible paper . . . . . 4.00  
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper . . . . . 5.00  
Type Editor, leather, heavy India Bible paper . . . . . 11.50  
FOR THE BLIND  
In Revised Edition, Grade One and a Half . . . . . \$12.50  
FRENCH TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French . . . . . \$2.50  
Pocket Edition, cloth . . . . . 4.50  
Pocket Edition, Morocco 7.50  
GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German . . . . . \$3.50  
Cloth . . . . . \$3.50  
Pocket Edition, cloth . . . . . 4.50  
Pocket Edition, Morocco 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application. Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent, 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U. S. A.

## The Choir of Day

The Lark, sitting upon his earthy bed,  
Just as the morn  
Appears, listens silent; then, spring-  
ing from the waving cornfield,  
loud  
He leads the Choir of Day—trill!  
trill, trill, trill!  
Mounting upon the wings of light  
into the great Expanse,  
Re-echoing against the lovely blue  
and shining heavenly Shell;  
His little throat labours with in-  
spiration.

Then loud from their green covert all the Birds begin their song:  
The Thrush, the Linnet and the Goldfinch, Robin and the Wren  
Awake the Sun from his sweet reverie upon the mountain.

—William Blake.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 422 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$5.00 per year, in advance, postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices. Single copies 5 cents.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news and information of any kind received by this newspaper. It is understood that where the news is credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular newsstand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

14 pages . . . . . 4 cents  
16 pages . . . . . 6 cents  
18 to 24 pages . . . . . 8 cents  
26 to 32 pages . . . . . 9 cents

NEWSPAPER OFFICES  
European: 3 Adelphi Terrace, London.  
Washington: 321-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
Eastern: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Western: Suite 1433, McCormick Bldg., 322 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
Northern California: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Southern California: 520 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.  
Australian: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 102-4 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York: . . . . . 270 Madison Ave., Philadelphia: . . . . . 422 Boylston St., Cleveland: . . . . . 1653 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit: . . . . . 445 Book Bldg., Chicago: . . . . . 244 N. Dearborn St., Kansas City: . . . . . 705 Commerce Bldg., San Francisco: . . . . . 625 Market Street, Los Angeles: . . . . . 420 Van Nuys Bldg., Seattle: . . . . . 763 Empire Bldg., London: . . . . . 3 Adelphi Terrace, Paris: . . . . . 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.







Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd.

A closed first mortgage bond of one of the larger and older hydro-electric power companies in Japan. Territory includes Japan's chief industrial district. Earnings more than 3 times interest on these Bonds.

Price 91 and interest, to yield over 7.90%

**Lee Higginson & Co.**

Established 1848  
44, State Street, Boston  
New York Chicago  
Higginson & Co. LONDON

BARRAS CONSTRUCTION

366 MADISON AVE.  
NEW YORK

15 EYE STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.	1612 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.
------------------------------------	---

**AMERICAN  
INTERNATIONAL**

ing Improvement in  
ning Power Is  
Experienced

**INSURANCE** FIRE  
**40 BROADST.** LIABILITY  
**BOSTON** AUTO-  
MOBILE, BUR-  
GLARY AND EVERY  
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-

WILD & STEVENS, INC.  
PRINTERS' ROLLERS

ur sold...	122,595	242,471
ur sold...	280,009	288,782
and partic	21,685	126,474
ur...	1,919	6,090
ne...	495,360	1,039,216
penses...	60,017	305,043
id...	627	2,565
...	7,745	28,159

three items, compared in-  
dust assets are being more  
usely used, yielding in-  
turns in interest and divi-  
dends.

**Expenses Reduced**

has been reduced to an average of \$240,000 a year, contrasted with \$300,000 two years ago, and is expected to be further reduced. It is probable that the remaining expenses for the full year will be less than \$250,000. The company is to be sold from syndicate participation. The price for the quarter was small, only \$100,000.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	.....	Boston New York
Renewal rate	..... 4 1/2%	4%
Outside com'l paper	... 2 3/4%	3 1/2% 3 3/4%
Year money	..... 4 1/2%	4 1/2%

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

not always be favorable	Exchanges .....	\$51,000,000	\$522,000,000
profits must be irregular,	Year ago today .....	50,000,000	
at regular earnings American	Balances .....	26,000,000	103,000,000
air Corporation will have to	Year ago today .....	23,000,000	
rely on interest and divi-	F. R. bank credit .....	25,897,912	1,000,000,000
dendously selected invest-	<b>Acceptance Market</b>		
syndicate participations.	Prime Eligible Banks—		
	30 days .....		34 @ 3%

	30 days	60 days	90 days
1 month	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4
3 months	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4
6 months	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4
1 year	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general,  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent higher.

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The following are the leading rates of the central banks of the world:

recapitalization and ex-	foreign countries quote the discount rate
cess common stock for new	as follows:
res the deficit of \$12,375.	Boston . . . 2 1/2%
of 1923 was wiped out and	New York . . . 3 1/2%
of \$5,061,997 set up Dec. 31	Philadelphia . . . 4%
removed any hindrance to	Cleveland . . . 3 1/2%
when current earnings shall	Richmond . . . 4%
	Atlanta . . . 4%
	Chicago . . . 4%
	St. Louis . . . 4%
	Kansas City . . . 4%
	Minneapolis . . . 4%
	Dallas . . . 4%
	Madrid . . . 4%

HARTFORD			
STOCKS			
Fire Companies		Net	
610	605	610	-5
740	735	740	+5
577	570	575	

Berlin	8	San Francisco	3 1/2
Budapest	11	Prague	4 1/2
Bucharest	6	Riga	8
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	5 1/2	Sofia	10
Copenhagen	7	Stockholm	10 1/2
Oslo	6 1/2	Swiss Bank	4 1/2
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8 1/2

530	620	25	+3
95	93	95	+2
5	4 1/2	5	

**Life Companies**

825	815	820	
740	735	740	+5
1150	1130	1150	+20
535	525	525	

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Last
--	------

8% <td>117</td> <td>117</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	117	117	17						
7% <td>108</td> <td>108</td> <td>108</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	108	108	108						
21% <td>215</td> <td>210</td> <td>210</td> <td>+5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	215	210	210	+5					
38% <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	38	38	38						
38% <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td>38½</td> <td>+½</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	38	38	38½	+½					
200% <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	200	200	200	-1					
207% <td>208</td> <td>205</td> <td>207</td> <td>-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	208	205	207	-1					
Industrial									
Cables	4,844	4,844	4,844						
French francs	4,052½	4,052½	4,052½						
Belgian francs	4,057	4,057	4,057						
Swiss francs	1,932½	1,932½	1,934½						
Lire	4,411	4,411	4,411						
Marka	2,380	2,380	2,380						
Holland	4,016½	4,016½	4,010						
Sweden	2,678	2,678	2,675						

28	28	28	Denmark	1880	1871	284
Carp. 106	104	104	Spain	1468	1455	193
31	30	30	Portugal	6560	6580	1 08
103	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greece	725	1350	193
160	160	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	Austria	614 $\frac{1}{2}$	614 $\frac{1}{2}$	2024
Cik. 74	72	73	Britannia	3362	3362	2214
Pd. 20	20	20	Brasil	1863	1870	193
Wile. 28	28	28	Poland	1930	1930	193
			Hungary	614	614	2024

..... 47½ 46½ 47	Finland .....	0253	0253	193
	Czechoslovakia ..	0296½	0296½	2026
<b>T LAKE CITY</b>	Rumania .....	0046½	0046½	193
	Shanghai (tai) ..	7450	7500	10832
<b>STOCKS</b>	Hong Kong .....	5512½	5488	78
	Bombay .....	3615	3600	4868
High Low Last Net	Yokohama .....	4212½	4112½	4984
..... 65 .63 .63 .01	Uruguay .....	9443	9450	10345

nsol	72	.70	6.25	-13
sol	72	.70	6.25	+62
an	9.15	9.10	9.10	-15
ah	3.95	3.90	3.95	
M	4.75	4.75	4.75	
exH	.16	.14	.16	
ns	3.50	3.50	3.50	
sol	1.20	1.20	1.20	-10

Canadian Ex... .99½      1.00½

†Per thousand.

---

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 4—Consol for money today were 86¼, De Beers 11½ and Rand

**MULLINS BODY PROFITS**

Mullins Body Corporation for the March 31 quarter reports net profits of \$104,096, after expenses and interest, compared with \$89,460 in the first quarter.

1



## HUDDERSFIELD AGAIN VICTOR

**Has a Two-Point Lead on  
the Runner-Up in the  
English League**

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL				
LEAGUE FINAL STANDING				
First Division			Goals	
	W	L	D	For Agt
Huddersfield Town.....	21	5	16	59 28
W. Bromw. Albion.....	23	9	10	55 34
Bolton Wanderers.....	22	9	11	76 34
Liverpool.....	20	12	10	63 55
Bury.....	17	10	15	54 51
Newcastle United.....	16	11	13	51 42
Sunderland.....	19	13	10	64 51
Birmingham.....	17	13	12	49 53
Notts County.....	16	13	13	42 31
Manchester City.....	17	16	9	76 58
Cardiff City.....	16	15	11	56 51
Tottenham Hotspur.....	15	15	12	52 43

Westham United	13	15	12	62	69
Sheffield United	13	15	12	62	69
Sheff Wed	13	15	12	62	69
Sheff Hallam	13	16	13	58	71
Blackburn Rovers	11	18	13	63	69
Blackburn	11	18	13	63	69
Everton	11	18	13	63	69
Leeds United	11	19	12	66	59
Burnley	11	19	12	66	59
Arsenal	14	28	22	75	30
Sheff Wednesday	14	28	22	75	30
Nottingham End	6	6	6	27	74
Nottingham Forest	6	24	12	29	65

Second Division					
Leicester City	24	7	11	90	32
Manchester City	24	7	11	90	32
Derby County	22	8	11	71	26
Porthsmouth Town	15	9	18	58	58
Sheff Wednesday	15	9	18	58	58
Wolverhampton	20	18	6	55	51
Southampton T.	13	11	18	40	36
Sheff Wednesday	13	11	18	40	36
South Shields	13	13	17	42	38
Hull City	15	16	11	50	49
Sheff Wednesday	15	16	11	50	49
Fulham Orient	15	17	10	41	56

Middlebrough	10	13	19	38	44	39
The Wednesday	15	19	1	50	56	38
Barnley	13	17	12	46	45	38
Bradford City	13	17	12	37	50	38
Blackpool	14	19	1	65	61	37
Oldham Athletic	13	18	11	35	51	37
Northampton	13	17	12	46	45	37
Stoke	12	19	11	31	34	45
Southampton	13	17	12	46	45	37
Crystal Palace	12	20	10	38	54	34
West Ham	11	22	9	38	54	34

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—For the second successive year the Huddersfield Town team, a few days ago, was on the verge of extinction, has won the English League championship. On the occasion of its previous victory it scraped home at the last

The pair, together with the third team, Bolton Wanderers, have been waging a keen triangular race in recent weeks and it was only when they registered a win in the middle of last week that the champions slipped out of reach of their rivals. Sheffield United and Cardiff City, winner and unsuccessful finalist, respectively. In the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, it

The relegation of Preston North End and Nottingham Forest, the bottom two clubs, was decided some while back, and it is now known after Saturday's games that the pair to take their places next season are Leicester City and Manchester United, winner

Leicester was bound to go up since it had placed an unbridgeable gap between itself and the rest of the competitors, but it would have been possible for a certain combination of happenings to raise Derby County above Manchester into second place, which it held securely until a fortnight or so ago. As both teams concerned could manage only to draw

The most interesting game Saturday the league was that between Crystal Palace and Oldham Athletic to decide which should accompany Coventry City into the depths of the third division. Although it had the advantage of playing on its own ground Crystal Palace was defeated by the only goal scored, and will be found next season operating in the southern section of division three. The Coven-

try team from the midlands drops into the northern section.

The places of this couple will be taken by Darlington, champion of the northern section of division three, and Swansea Town, champion of the southern section. So ends the football season as satisfactory and as interesting as any since the war and the stage is now cleared for England's national summer game of cricket.

---

## NO CHANGE IN CHESS

## STANDING RESULTS

BADEN-BADEN, May 4 (AP)—Play in the thirteenth round of the international chess tournament yesterday brought no change in the standing of the three leaders. The Russian master, A. A. Alekhine, added another victory to his score. E. Gruenfeld of Austria and A. K. Rubinstein of Poland, who respectively are in second and third places in the tournament, adjourned their games. F. J.

Marshall, the United States champion, won his game and went into fourth place. Carlos Torre, the other American contestant, suffered a defeat. A summary of yesterday's play follows:

Carlos Torre, United States, lost to E. D. Bogoljubov, Russia; Colle, Belgium, lost to F. J. Marshall, United States; Dr. S. Tarrasch, Germany, lost

S. Rosselli, Italy; F. D. Yates, England, defeated Karf, Germany; Niemowitsch, Denmark, defeated Mieses, Germany; Alekhine, Russia, defeated Tabinowitsch, Russia; Kolste, Holland, lost to Spielmann, Austria; Reti, Czechoslovakia, lost to Saemisch, Germany; Treybal, Czechoslovakia, lost to Thomas, England.

In the fourteenth round, tomorrow will be a day of 16 moves.

Now, the pairings will be as follows:  
 Jaemish vs. Treybal. Spielmann vs.  
 Reti. Rabinowitsch vs. Kolste, Mises  
 vs. Alekhine. Caris vs. Niemzowitsch.  
 Rosselly vs. Yates. Marshall vs. Tar-  
 asch. Bogoljubow vs. Colle. Rublin-  
 stein vs. Torre. Tartakower vs. Gruen-  
 eld. Thomas has the bye.

**MISSOURI WINS TWO**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4 (Special)—Anticipating a third victory in their series of four games, University of Missouri goes back to its own diamond at Columbia today to receive Washington University in the baseball title race of the Missouri Valley Conference. The Tigers won the first two games here Friday and Saturday by scores of 11 to 7 and 9 to 8. The

cond battle was a see-saw affair, Missouri forging ahead, with two runs in the ninth. Washington led, 8 to 7, in the eighth by scoring four runs on four hits, including a home run by B. C. Cheatham Jr., second baseman.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Missouri.....	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	2	9	10	3
Washington.....	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	8	11	4

Batteries—Lippman, Reagan and Kan-

**MISS JOAN FRY WINS**  
LONDON, May 4.—Miss Joan Fry, English tennis star, gave tennis enthusiasts a thrill Saturday when in a spectacular match of the Croydon tennis tournament, played at the Birdhurst club, she defeated Miss Kathleen Mc-

**PRINCETON POLO TEAM WINS**  
PRINCETON, N. J., May 4—The Princeton University polo team defeated a Cincinnati Polo Club in a series

played contest here Saturday afternoon  
the score of 9 to 7.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

After occupying a front place in the pages of the world's press for many weeks, Egypt has begun to slip back into a kind of twilight of publicity. Every now and then a telegram comes out about an election or the opening of a new dam, but the feeling is general that the pent-up emotions which

### The Twilight in Egypt

have produced so many explosions in the last few years have spent themselves, and that a period of relative political tranquillity has set in. Recent disclosures, too, have made a good deal clearer the inner history of the post-war period, which previously had seemed singularly obscure.

There is now little doubt that Zaghlul Pasha missed a great chance from his own point of view last year. Profiting by the exuberant nationalism which sprang into being after the war, and by certain obvious mistakes of the British Government in its handling of the Egyptian situation, Zaghlul had obtained a position of almost unparalleled authority and power at the elections held under the new democratic Constitution of 1923. He was supported by more than 90 per cent of the members of the first Egyptian Legislature. There is also now little doubt that both Egyptian public opinion and British opinion expected that, when he went to London to see Ramsay MacDonald, he would come to terms with Great Britain about the Suez Canal, the Sudan, the rights of foreigners, and the other matters in dispute, which had to be settled before the declaration of Egyptian independence came into full effect.

For some reason he assumed an irreconcilable attitude and the negotiations fell to the ground. Some say it was because he was threatened with violence by the terrorist gang if he compromised at all and that he was afraid to take the risk. Some say that, having been an agitator most of his later years, he could not take the statesmanlike line. Others say that he felt that, as his popularity depended upon his representing an extreme anti-British view, he would not throw away his best political card by coming to terms with London. However that may be, his position began to decline from the moment that he returned. His opponents rallied to attack him. On the ground that there was a palace intrigue against him, he tendered his resignation to the Egyptian King, though it was not accepted. The assassination of Sir Lee Stack by the terrorists and the ultimatum from Great Britain which followed only precipitated an internal crisis which was already inevitable.

The resignation of the man who had been the undisputed leader of Egyptian opinion for years did not solve the Egyptian problem, but it profoundly altered it. Ziwari Pasha and the opponents of Zaghlul, who took office immediately, proclaimed an election in the hope of securing an anti-Zaghlul Parliament. The two parties appeared after the elections to be about evenly divided, but the first act of the Legislature was to elect Zaghlul Pasha president of the Chamber and others of his party to the vice-presidency.

This would obviously have produced a deadlock, and within six hours of the assembling of Parliament Premier Ziwari had obtained a decree for the dissolution of the Chamber and for new elections from King Fuad. The elections have since been postponed until the end of the year, the Constitution is being revised, and nobody makes any secret of the fact that Ziwari Pasha and his principal lieutenant, Sidky Pasha, intend to "make" the elections so thoroughly that the anti-Zaghlulists will have a secure majority.

There is indeed an element of comedy about the present position. Today it is the Zaghlulists who most vehemently protest that Great Britain should intervene to stop the maneuvers of their opponents. When the Zaghlulists were in power they persecuted and terrorized their opponents and were financially very corrupt. When the anti-Zaghlulists came into power they retaliated in kind, though their corruption seems to be political rather than financial. Despite the fact that both parties place the complete independence of Egypt as the first item in their political program, each has now begun to regard the influence of the British as its only protection against the extreme persecution which it would receive from its opponents if the independence of Egypt were complete.

The whole recent history of Egypt, as of China and of other Oriental lands, is a warning against the lure of the letter. People have come to believe that self-government was a thing of machinery alone. It is obviously a thing mainly of the spirit. Democracy is impossible without a considerable diffusion of wisdom, public sentiment, tolerance and justice among the people themselves. Without these moral qualities they simply become the prey of clever and unscrupulous politicians or parties. If recent events have brought home to those races which are now experimenting with democracy what the qualities of head and heart really are which are necessary to self-government, and shall induce them to put them on, the turmoil they have gone through will not have been in vain.

By those who once knew him in his adopted North Carolina home, there has been organized a commendable movement to perpetuate the memory of Edgar William Nye, familiarly known, a generation ago, as "Bill" Nye. To a granite boulder which marks, in the yard of Calvary Church, in

### A Story All Too Soon Told

Fletcher, N. C., the spot where he sleeps, there will be affixed a bronze tablet upon which will be inscribed the record of his brief years, 1850-1896. The story of his genius, his loveliness, and his almost prodigious generosity, is all too soon ended. And yet he left a definite mark upon the literature of the world. His philosophy and humor appealed, as did that of some of his con-

temporaries of a third of a century ago, to a discerning and discriminating public. He was, in the truest sense, a disciple of optimism, a philosopher without an encumbering creed.

Both in the north and in the south there are many who recall the occasions when Nye and Riley, the latter the inimitable Hoosier Poet who has more recently passed from the stage, appeared on the platform in their strangely contrasted dual programs. Their way was not always smooth. Nye's ease and apparent spontaneity, his ability to vary his set speeches and to apply them, at random as it were, to current happenings or merely local affairs, frequently called forth voluntary criticisms from his auditors.

It is recalled that once in Ithaca, N. Y., before an audience composed largely of Cornell University students, at about the time of the establishment of a famous institution at Dwight, Ill., Nye was frequently interrupted by insistent uncomplimentary remarks from the floor. After these had continued for some time the speaker, unembarrassed and unperturbed, to all appearance, stepped to the front of the stage and, in a somewhat louder tone than he was accustomed to use, inquired, "Is Dr. Keeley in the audience?" On another occasion, in a long hall in another city, an irresponsible occupant of a seat well to the rear of the house was making frequent interruptions, none of which were really complimentary. Nye, pausing, remarked that he wished to commend the committee of arrangements because of the thoughtfulness displayed in providing, in a hall of such dimensions, a speaker for each end.

On August 25, which marks Nye's seventy-fifth anniversary, many of those who knew him best and loved him most will gather at the little church in Fletcher, as guests of the memorial committee in charge of the event, to pay a brief but generous tribute to a friend. They will recall his boyhood in a humble Maine home, his schooldays and young manhood in Wisconsin, his later struggles and successes in Wyoming, and the generous recognition of his genius. It is a record of achievement, brief though it may be.

The motion picture industry just now is suffering because of its great prominence in the social life of the world. Hostile criticism, like any other destructive force, loves a shining mark, and the "movies" stand out a brilliant target for the darts of all detractors. Last week the National Congress of

### Criticizing the "Movies"

Parents and Teachers at Austin, Tex., let fly at "the practice of film producers of grouping a vulgar picture with a picture of merit in order to sell the poor picture." The organization also recommended to its subsidiaries the formation of "better films" committees that would view all films shown locally and report their character to a central body.

A special committee of the Commonweal Club of San Francisco also reported vigorously, and to a great extent justifiable, criticisms of the industry, and made recommendations which would be of more merit if there were any way of enforcing them upon what is, after all, a private industry, the management of which cannot be seized by well-meaning reformers. It is an industry of great public importance and of powerful influence for good or bad. But it can be improved only by recognition of and co-operation with those controlling it—not by wholesale denunciation of them and a demand that they be replaced by agents of reform.

There is no particular merit in the retort, "You're another," else the heads of the film industries might well employ it in response to many of their critics. Chief of these, of course, is the daily press. Does it enter upon the campaign against filmed sensationalism and salaciousness with entirely clean hands? As a result of the criticism of the sensational exploitation of crime in the press, persistently pressed by The Christian Science Monitor, many newspapers are diligently endeavoring to justify their course in this matter, while a few are striving to purge their columns of the evil.

Newspapers go direct into the home. They have become almost as much of a necessity of life as bread. But if newspaper editors systematically carry into the family circle degrading, depraving or disgusting reading matter, there is no authority to check them. More than one paper, thus edited, professes extreme horror at the alleged evil influence of the motion picture upon public morals. In the phrase of the poet they

"Compound for sins they are inclined to By damning those they have no mind to."

In New York during the theatrical season just closing, there were seventy plays seen by the Monitor's critic which were unfit for comment in this newspaper. We have no statistics available as to the number of books issued from the presses of reputable publishers which were similarly untouchable, but there has never been a season in which there were so many, or the literary devices by which unfit and immoral suggestion is interwoven with stories so plentiful and so subtle.

Moreover, during the same period, of approximately 230 pictures shown in New York filmhouses, 140 only were found suitable for review in these columns. So neither the gentlemen of the press, the authors and producers of spoken drama, nor the publishers of what they call "literature" are wholly entitled to cast the first stone at the wicked "movies."

And it is fair to say, for those who serve as the target for the slings and arrows of criticism, that at least, unlike the press, publishers and theater managers, they do show a very lively sense of their position and an eagerness to correct it. Mr. Hays may not be an actual tear of the "movies," as the San Francisco Commonwealth Club complains, but he is at least awake to the evils complained of, determined alike by policy and by personal conviction to correct them, and sincerely and efficiently striving to that end.

In a recent speech, Mr. Hays suggested that a little public discussion of "What's right with the 'movies'" might have a helpful effect amid the unceasing clamor about what's wrong. There is a certain wisdom in the suggestion.

Applause for what is good makes criticism of what is evil all the more effective. And the further announcement, by the Motion Pictures Producers' Association, of a special department for the reception and consideration of suggestions implies a growing responsiveness to public sentiment. Every step of this sort deserves commendation, for the complete correction of evils within the motion picture industry must be accomplished by those who control it.

Several weeks ago, at the time of the transfer of extensive brewery properties in the city of New York by owners

who declared they had found it impossible to operate the plant at a profit while producing only the so-called near-beers, authorized by law, the query was propounded on this page as to why the opportunity could be attractive to a buyer who purported to carry on the same industry. Apparently the question has been answered by the second raid within eight days by enforcement officials of the Government upon the premises of this same plant. If there has been any inquiry as to why breweries change hands, the doubt may be dispelled by the claim of federal investigators that the employers of the seventeen men arrested in the recent raid have been engaged, although without having obtained a government license or permit, in the manufacture and sale of beer of a greater alcoholic content than that prescribed by the Volstead Act.

News accounts of the arrest and binding over of the employees found operating the brewery refer to a previous raid made on the same premises a week previously. At that time, it appears, word had reached the brewery that officers were on the way. It was reported that while all vats and barrels were found to be empty, the raiding party literally waded in the escaping beer knee deep. It is not explained satisfactorily why the present owners of the property were not arrested. The federal prosecutor in charge of the case is said even to have declined to disclose their names. The public might reasonably be disposed to inquire just why these "higher-ups" are held to be immune from the censure or punishment which their overt act demands.

It is gratifying to learn, however, that it is the present purpose of the enforcement officers and prosecutors to see to it that this particular plant is closed and padlocked, or in lieu of this that an order for the destruction of the machinery be asked of the Court. The offense is culpable and without mitigating circumstances, so far as appears from the facts disclosed. The former owners of the property state that they ceased the brewing of cereal beverages some three years ago, although they had obtained the necessary federal permits, and that the plant had remained idle until it was sold, as one of the officials of the older company puts it, "under circumstances which led us to believe the buyer would use it for purposes entirely different." This statement is somewhat ambiguous, standing by itself.

Hundreds of brewing plants in the United States have been adapted, since the prohibition law became effective, to many lawful uses. Many of those that have continued to operate as breweries, even under the permits issued by the Government, have been constant sources of trouble to the public. Perhaps not all of them have grievously violated the law, but the fact has been established that many of them have become nuisances within the meaning of that term as used in the statutes. The owners of such plants who have themselves refused to transgress are put upon notice when they are approached by those who offer to buy. Technically they may not be charged as accessories, but one who sells such properties without an understanding that they are not to be put to illegal uses, is, at least morally, a conspirator against the law.

## Editorial Notes

It has long been the conviction of American prohibitionists that Great Britain would sooner or later be forced to adopt a prohibition policy if her manufacturers desired to keep pace with production in the United States. Just as the excessive drinker cannot compete in business with the sober man, so the nation whose industrial classes give much of their time, health and energy to liquor falls behind in international manufacturing competition. It is interesting to find this fact admitted in a circular issued by a firm of financial reporters in London and Liverpool, and widely quoted in the English and dominion press. This firm, which specializes in reports on the tinplate industry, has this to say about American competition:

With regard to American makers, it would be wise to bear in mind that if it ever really comes to real clear-cut competition with them they have behind them the benefits of prohibition among their workmen, which has been calculated to increase efficiency by over 20 per cent. An increased efficiency of 20 per cent among the workmen in any industry gives a measure of protection against competition which mere fiscal legislation could never effect.

Evidently "direct action" is firmly believed in by the Fascisti of Naples as a means of establishing their views. At least a recent occurrence there would certainly make it appear so. A new revue was to be presented, the political opinions of the author of which were under suspicion. Hence sundry young Fascisti, by way of showing their sentiments on the issue, attended the performance and began by shouting to the orchestra to strike up "Youth," the Fascist hymn. This was done, and after some other little demonstrations the curtain went up. The revue had hardly begun, however, when there were cries for a repetition of "Youth." No response being forthcoming, the Fascisti present threw themselves upon the orchestra and tore up their musical parts. The curtain was soon thereafter rung down, and the audience dispersed in disorder. One account of the incident said in conclusion: "In short the only people who enjoyed their evening were the Fascisti. They were out for business, the rest merely for amusement."

### Why Breweries Change Hands

Perhaps you can guess it—Saturday. All week the youngsters have been tracking in. Each afternoon and morning the cabin-house-home is swept, but still the tracks remain. Saturday the tracks are obliterated by a vigorous mopping and that mopping is looked forward to eagerly. It is the summing up of the week's work—work well done by the children in a western mining camp, a camp buried in a canyon flanked by mountain walls.

"Time for the mopping?" queries a high-pitched voice on a bright, sunny Saturday that encourages one, for there is every indication outdoors that the mud is drying up and possibly tracks will be less in evidence the coming week.

"Come right in," is the reply, and the mopping party begins. Three pairs of feet, the oldest six years of age, trail across the kitchen floor and scamper to the big comfortable, homemade bed that occupies nearly half of the room adjoining the kitchen. This bed rolls, more or less musically, on casters.

Upon it gather the young trio, full of chatter and expectation. Around them, on the bed, are piled chairs, shoes, and suitcases. A pall of hot sudas appears and the voyage begins. Down the Euphrates River and into the Persian Gulf we go. Swish, swish! We're off! The old bed rolls as lively as any ocean schooner. The Persian Gulf is turbulent. That we do not founder is due entirely to the faith of the travelers in the navigator. As the mopping proceeds, the week's work returns vividly.

At one end of the table are the tracks of eleven-year-old Jimmie. Jimmie, the sunny, the mischievous, the pranky, the lover of the out-of-doors, striving to forget Nig's, the dog's, invitation to race up the canyon, as he solves a tricky problem in percentage. The relationship between a dollar and its earning power is contrary to his notion of a man's success. Quite true, spelling has the same effect on him. What power has "doubling a consonant and adding 'ing'" against a dog's plaintive whine?

"Please," interrupts Jimmie, "if you'll let him in, he'll be quiet."

"Very well," I say against my better judgment, which I fail to support now and then, "let him in."

In Nig prances, and looks about triumphantly until he encounters my eye. "Nig," I say reprovingly, "see the mud you've brought in." Down goes his triumphant tail to half mast and he quite modestly takes his place under the table. Jimmie turns again to his spelling. I feel that even with Nig's tracks to scour on Saturday, I have been victor in admitting him, for it is something to be able to focus Jimmie's attention on the printed word. To get him to work a problem in arithmetic unaided is worth mopping up at least one dog's tracks.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, April 9  
The president of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Mr. Tomsky, recently at the head of a delegation which is to confer with representatives of the British trade unions in England with a view to establishing closer relations between the trade union movements of the two countries. On the eve of his departure he expressed the conviction that this meeting of representatives of the strongest group in the Amsterdam Internationale and the strongest group in the Red Trade Union Internationale would lead to greater unity in the international working-class movement. The friendly attitude of the British labor movement, as evidenced by the favorable report of the British trade union delegation which visited Russia last fall, and by the decision of the British trade unions to carry on further negotiations with the Russian unions in spite of the unfavorable attitude of the Amsterdam Internationale, is a source of considerable gratification in Russian trade union circles. It is felt that, if a working agreement between the British and the Russian unions can be concluded, a large breach will have been driven into the anti-Communist Amsterdam Internationale.

Now that Russia has stable money, the temptation to counterfeit becomes much greater than it was in the days when the paper ruble was daily sliding down the scale in value. Plants for counterfeiting money have been discovered in Orenburg, Samara and other provincial towns, and the Finance Commissariat has issued a warning to the effect that many false banknotes are in circulation. One also notices an increased disposition on the part of shopkeepers to hold a cheryonetz critically up to the light before they put it in the cash drawer.

A huge community kitchen capable of serving 15,000 dinners a day has been opened in the textile center of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. The dinners are distributed through the factories in thermos bottles. The Moscow newspapers devote a good deal of attention to this new institution and hail it as a practical step toward Communism, since it frees women workers and wives of workers from part of their individual household drudgery.

English drama is well represented on the Russian stage. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," despite the false report of its suppression, is enjoying a long run at the Kamerny Theater. Last season this enterprising and original company put on G. K. Chesterton's "The Man Who Was Thursday," "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night."

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Responsibility of the Reader

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The outcome of the recent attempt in Fayetteville, N. C., to conduct a paper without including in its reports of crime shows that the public appetite for sensational news is strong. We knew as much before. Nevertheless, all praise to those editors who make similar experiments, and who lessen the amount and appeal of such unsavory news as they do print.

It is safe to say that the best papers in almost every section of America are increasingly careful in this regard and show no disposition to blazon crime abroad in reports intended to attract the idly curious. Such an attitude on the part of editors is matter for gratitude, and must produce in time a higher standard in readers.

People are led to meditate upon their own tastes, and a suspicion may dawn that a liking for criminal news is nothing to be proud of, and that the news itself is not the happiest topic for the breakfast table.

We could cheerfully forever excuse the photographer from his part in gruesome stories. Let us no longer find in reputable newspapers pictures of the villain, the victim, the unhappy relatives, and much more spread forth to catch the eye of every reader, willing or unwilling.

Let judges and lawyers unite with editors and readers for the suppression of flippant court room reports, illustrated, perhaps, by the comic artist.

The responsibility for the quality of journalism rests mainly with the public. If the public wants clean papers to read, it must stop regarding crime as furnishing legitimate entertainment for reputable people. Morbid interest in lurid details must be crowded out by higher tastes.

At present the reading public is entangled in an endless chain from which it is difficult to escape. Poorly equipped writers spend their lives in producing articles or books that will sell. Publishers put this material on the market to make money. The public buys it to be in the fashion or to procure a cheap and easy pleasure. The accustomed such favors have little selfish for better things, and year after year children follow the lead of their elders and eat the same ashly or poisonous fruit.

President Eliot has contended that education should increase the power of innocent enjoyment. We can hardly exaggerate the importance of this view, which, fortunately, prevails somewhat today. Evidence of it can be found in the schoolroom and in the opportunities offered to children by museums and libraries. One

Jimmie, too, is quite a help. When the water began to seep through the log walls and run along the floor, he dug a ditch around the cabin and drained the water away. He solved this problem alone, for I did not know that a ditch would help. And it was Jimmie who found some fine pitch wood for kindling and dragged the log down the mountainside for cabin fires. Without Jimmie—I ply the mop a little faster. Pahaw! Is it possible that I am becoming sentimental, and that, too, over a few muddy tracks? I scrub until I can no longer see even the shadowy print of them.

Now, Jack sits at the other end of the table. Thirteen-year-old Jack, earnest, conscientious student, striving to attain an eighth grade diploma this spring. His thought is on his books, but as earnest and conscientious as he is, he, too, leaves tracks, big boyish tracks that cover much of the cabin floor. He whisks his feet at the door with the remnant of my broom, but he seems always to miss the heels. He cuts much of my wood and in delivering it to the woodbox, leaves an extra trail about the kitchen stove.

But the tracks to the water pail are most in evidence. This trail is worn mostly by Orva, brown-eyed, six-year-old, who always has to have a drink before she can begin a session's work. It is Orva, too, who carries a passport for snow-white Tommy. Tommy, the cat, slips through the smallest crack and before we know it, has tracked his way even to the army blanket on the bed.

"Tommy's so clean," is Orva's instant defense. "He just cleans and cleans." And it must be true, because he looks so clean. But the tracks are there, tell-tale evidence.

And then our little visitors, four-year-olds, who come to see us once in a while. They make valiant efforts to wipe the mud from their feet, but the stubby tracks circle aimlessly about, directed by curiosity rather than by reason.

I am dreaming of tracks as I plow the Persian Gulf until I am awakened by the rolling passengers on the bed.

"May I get down?" asks one.

"Not until the Persian Gulf dries up," I say firmly.

"If you get down now, you'll make more tracks." So the passenger climbs aboard again and waits patiently until the voyage is finished. Then I take the precaution of laying newspapers from the Persian Gulf to the threshold. The boat has become a bed and is back in its corner.

The shoes and suitcases are distributed, and the furniture is again in place. There will be no more voyages until next Saturday. You will have to arrange in advance the smallest crack and before we know it, has tracked his way even to the army blanket on the bed. One absolutely essential requirement is that before you become a passenger you will positively have to learn to make tracks. M. L. S.

have both attracted large audiences for many performances. The Little Theater (so called because of its proximity to the Big Theater, or State Opera House) includes in its repertoire John Galsworthy's "Silver Box." Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" has encountered an enthusiastic reception, and a rather oversentimental play of Dickens, "The Battle of Life," is being played by one of the studios of the Art Theater.

The chief feature of the elections to the Moscow Soviet has been the unusually large proportion of non-Communists among the elected members. A comparatively small percentage of the successful candidates were nonpartisans, the remainder being members of the Communist Party and the League of Communist Youth. This is in line with the present Communist policy of attracting large numbers of nonpartisan citizens into the work of the Soviets. The elections are utilized as a means of Communist agitation. Posters urging the citizens to realize various municipal improvements by electing the right candidate to the Soviet are to be seen in different parts of the city, and the streets are filled with crowds marching to and from the building of the Moscow Soviet with the successful candidates.

The results of the German presidential election are scarcely calculated to excite any enthusiasm here, since the Communist vote declined from 2,700,000 in December to approximately 1,800,000. This is less than half the figure which the German Communists reached at the peak of their electoral success in the Reichstag election of May, 1924. However, Steklov, in the paper Izvestia, voices the consoling reflection that, while many workers may have refrained from voting for the Communist candidate because they felt he had no chance of success, the German Party had succeeded in retaining a nucleus of tried revolutionary workers which might be expected to expand as soon as political and economic circumstances give a new push to the Communist theoretical agitation.

The exploring expedition headed by Professor Kozlov has discovered, in a village in the region of Urga, in Mongolia, a vast vault of an ancestral of an ancient chieftain, which are believed to be 2000 years old. Urns, figures of men carved in the rare black nephrite stone, carpets with pictures of deer, tigers and griffins, are among the curiosities which were discovered in the vault after the party had carried its excavating work to a depth of fifty-six feet.

### As to the European Debts

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In view of the frequent reference to war debts owed to the United States, I submit the following as one additional suggestion for their settlement:

1. That all debts be determined as of date of advances calculated at the present at 4 per cent interest.

2. That these sums be then divided into three parts, one third to be remitted to each of the debtor nations, one third to be paid to the United States (to be refunded as may be arranged), the other third to be provided in analogous manner to the handling by the United States of the Boxer indemnities, and to be allowed to finance educational opportunities or survey of other nations, to each of debtor nations, provided only that the same rights and privileges shall be accorded for the traveling and sojourning of natives of debtor nations in all other nations.

3. Subject to individual adjustments to suit individual national needs or advantages, let the money finance, for France, representatives to survey and study all other nations. These selected individuals could investigate the educational plans, etc., of other nations, the transportation methods, the industrial manufacture, the agricultural methods and marketing, and the commercial policies, tariffs, etc. (others as in order). The financing in this manner of the five named (or others) to each of all other nations, would be instrumental in advancing a tremendous growth of understanding by France of all other nations. Similar policy for each of other debtor nations. Each debtor nation should select students or observers, as it may elect.

War will never be abolished except by open practices and open dealing, in lieu of secret diplomacy, etc. The foregoing proposal would give an impetus to international understanding and good will. F. G. S.

Wichita Falls, Tex.